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Reagan, in Ireland, Expresses 'Joy,' Assails Terrorism

SHANNON, Ireland — In a "moment of joy," President Ronald Reagan arrived Friday in Ireland, birthplace of his great-grandfather, with a message of peace and some sharp words for terrorists in Northern Ireland.

After his six-hour flight across the Atlantic, Mr. Reagan greeted his well-wishers with the Gaelic phrase for "my Irish friends" and then said, "I want you to know that for this great-grandson of Ireland, this is a moment of joy."

On the first stop of his 10-day European trip, Mr. Reagan said that "Americans are a people of peace" who pray for tolerance and reconciliation in Northern Ireland. But the president warned, "Those who advocate violence or engage in terrorism in Northern Ireland will never be welcome in the United States."

Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, were greeted after landing at Ireland's western airport by President Patrick Hillery and Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald.

Accompanied by an entourage of 600, including many reporters, Mr. Reagan will spend the weekend in Ireland before going to Britain and France.

"We are beginning a mission to strengthen historic ties of friendship and cooperation among the world's leading democracies," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Hillery gave Mr. Reagan the traditional Gaelic greeting of "Cead mile failte" (a hundred thousand welcomes).

But more than 300 anti-Reagan demonstrators were blocked by police a mile from Shannon Airport. The protesters waved placards saying "Reagan, Warmonger," and "Butcher of El Salvador."

Many Irishmen have "sincere anxieties in relation to world affairs," Mr. Hillery told Mr. Reagan in a statement. "We feel that it is our duty to express our genuine concern about such matters."

Symbol and Substance

Lou Cannon of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

President Reagan left Friday on a sentimental foreign journey whose bright domestic political expectations have become clouded by the prospect of protests in Ireland and economic concerns in Europe.

During his 10 days abroad, Mr. Reagan plans to celebrate his Irish heritage with a visit to his great-grandfather's birthplace in Normandy to Allied soldiers who fought there 40 years ago on D-Day and attend the economic summit meeting of seven industrial nations in London.

Mr. Reagan's advisers have also made no secret of the trip's political implications. "The trip has both a substantive and symbolic purpose," the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, said Thursday. "We have a bilateral relationship with an important ally, and there are 40 million Americans of Irish descent. Why should we apologize for this symbolism?"

At the summit meeting in London, Mr. Reagan is likely to face more expressions of concern from European leaders; they have complained that U.S. interest rates, which the president acknowledges remain too high, are blocking European economic recovery.

Mr. Reagan is to fly Monday to London. He is scheduled to spend the rest of the week there except for six hours Wednesday, when he is to fly to France for the D-Day ceremonies. The three-day economic summit meeting begins the next day in London.



President Ronald Reagan inspected an Irish honor guard after his arrival Friday in Ireland for a weekend visit.

Dutch Delay Cruise Missiles, Link Siting to Geneva Talks

THE HAGUE — The Dutch government announced Friday that it would delay deployment of NATO cruise nuclear missiles in the Netherlands for two years. But it said it would finally accept them only if the Soviet Union continued its siting of SS-20 missiles.

The cabinet said that it would accept the cruise missiles in 1988 — two years later than the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's schedule calls for. It said the number of missiles allotted to the Netherlands, currently at 48, would depend on whether the United States and the Soviet Union agreed on an arms control pact.

It was the first time Dutch officials have formally agreed to accept the missiles under NATO's 1979 plan, but it was also the first time a NATO nation has backed away from carrying out the deployment as scheduled.

The deployment, originally scheduled for 1986, still must be ratified by Parliament, where there is strong opposition to the missiles.

The decision, which is intended to heal a split in the center-right coalition over the deployment, was announced by Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers at a news conference.

Britain, West Germany and Italy have begun to deploy nuclear missiles as part of a plan to install 572 medium-range cruise and Pershing 2 missiles over five years to counter Soviet SS-20 missiles already in place.

Belgium's center-right government, which has not taken any final decision on whether to accept its share of the missiles, also 48, has also made its scheduled 1985 deployment dependent on the outcome of the Geneva negotiations.

In a letter to Parliament, the cabinet said the Netherlands would sign a treaty with the United States in November 1985 to deploy all 48 missiles in 1988 if there was no U.S.-Soviet arms limitation agreement and if the Russians had not reduced the number of their SS-20s to the same level as in June 1984.

If the United States and Soviet Union were to reach agreement, the cabinet said it would permit "the number of cruise missiles that the Netherlands would reasonably have to accept as its share" of the reduced number of missiles to be deployed.

"The placing of cruise missiles in the Netherlands under the NATO scheme will be put off until 1988, the final deadline for deployment under the NATO scheme," the letter said.

Mr. Lubbers said: "Today's decision is primarily an invitation to the Soviet Union to put a radical stop to the deployment of SS-20 missiles."

He said he hoped the move would encourage a resumption of the Geneva arms-reduction talks between Moscow and Washington.

The Soviet Union broke off the talks after Britain and West Germany began their deployments in November.

"If it appears the Soviets are continuing the buildup," Mr. Lubbers said, "then the Netherlands will install the 48 cruise missiles."

In Washington, the State Department said it was disappointed at the Dutch decision, but said negotiations would continue with the Netherlands to implement the 1979 NATO decision.

A State Department spokesman said: "We are disappointed that the government of the Netherlands has not decided now to go ahead with full implementation of its part in the December 1979 decision. At the same time, as we have always made clear, this is and must be a Dutch national decision."

Officials of other NATO nations have been pressing the Netherlands to carry out the full deployment on schedule, saying it is essential for all five nations to show solidarity.

But Mr. Lubbers, a Christian Democrat, has encountered strong opposition to the missiles from Parliament and within his own coalition cabinet.

He has been seeking a compromise plan that would be acceptable in the pro-missile Liberal Party, a junior partner in the governing coalition, as well as to anti-missile forces.

The opposition Labor Party, the largest bloc in Parliament, and several Christian Democrats oppose the deployment.

Before the cabinet meeting, Mr. Lubbers met with Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, Defense Minister Job de Ruiter, Justice Minister Frits Korthals Altes and Economics Minister Gijb van Aardene, who also serves as deputy prime minister and belongs to the rightist Liberal Party.

Mr. Lubbers and Mr. van den Broek, also a Christian Democrat, reportedly favor full deployment of the missiles. Mr. de Ruiter is said to oppose it.

As the cabinet was deliberating Friday, anti-missile groups began a three-day symbolic blockade of the Woensdrecht base near the Belgian border where the cruise siting is planned.

Mint Jan Faber, leader of the country's main anti-missile movement, the Inter-Church Peace Council, Friday praised the government for being "reasonable and courageous."

"The government has agreed it wants to show the superpowers it has very strong reservations on deployments and is asking them to come to an agreement with substantial reductions," he said.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

Untraditional Welcome Awaits the President

DUBLIN — President Ronald Reagan faces calculated snubs and hostile demonstrations, as well as fonder greetings, during his three-day visit to Ireland, which began Friday evening.

The president's policies in Central America, an area where large numbers of Irish priests have worked in missions, are one cause of antipathy toward him in this traditionally pro-American country. In addition, he is seen by many people here as much too belligerent in his attitudes toward the Soviet Union and its allies.

In recent years, Dublin's membership in the European Community has tended to bring Irish political opinion into line with the continental mainstream. Whereas Mr. Reagan might once have been universally welcomed because of his Irish roots, he is now viewed here much as he is viewed in Amsterdam.

Garret FitzGerald, the Irish prime minister, has repeatedly appealed to the public to refrain from any action that could disrupt the close, longstanding ties between the two countries. American tourists are a mainstay of the Irish economy, U.S. companies provide 17 percent of all Irish manufacturing jobs and, although neutral, Ireland looks to the United States as its ultimate defense.

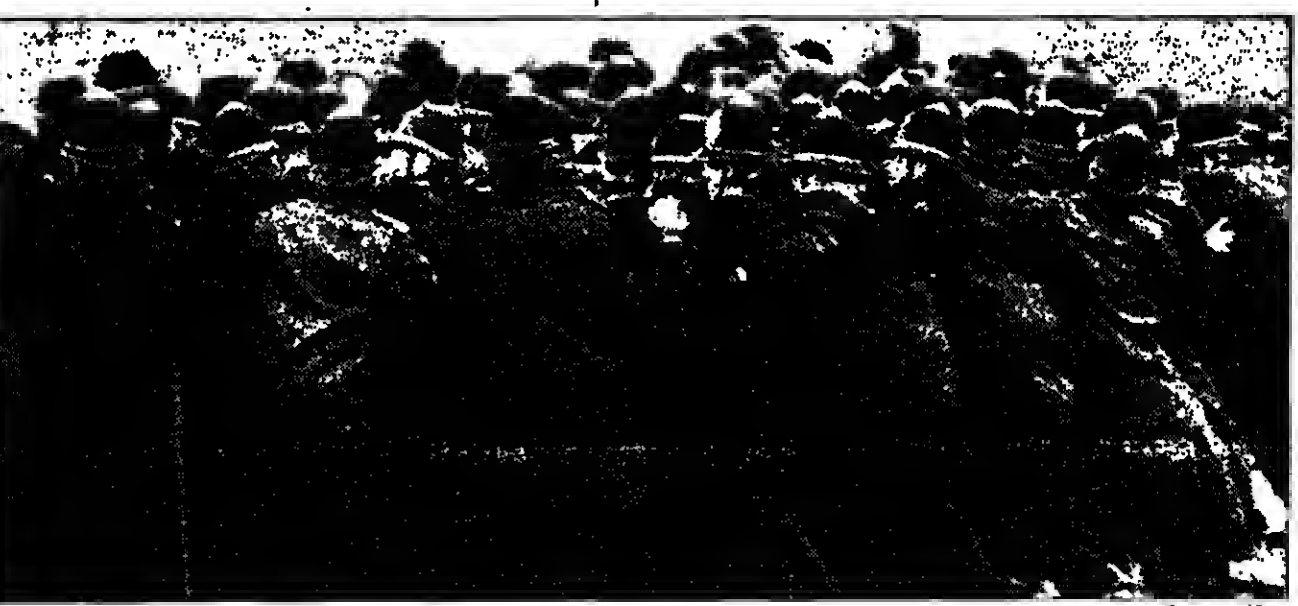
"The president will get a warm if not a rapturous welcome," a government official predicted. "His visit will have more impact than President Nixon's in 1970, and we do not expect the protests to get out of hand."

But the prime minister has promised to challenge Mr. Reagan on Central America when they meet in Dublin over the weekend. The president will also visit Galway, in the west, and Ballyporeen, the village in the south from which his ancestors emigrated in the 1840s, before arriving here.

The depth of the anti-Reagan feeling in Ireland was demonstrated in a poll published in The Irish Times on Thursday morning. The poll indicated that 53 percent of the public had little or no confidence in U.S. leadership, that 45 percent thought Mr. Reagan a bad president, with 18 percent unsure, and that 56 percent would like to see him lose the presidential election this year.

It is widely believed here, as in the United States, that Mr. Reagan is visiting Ireland solely or mainly to help his re-election campaign.

Capitalizing on this sentiment, former Prime Minister Charles Haughey, the leader of the opposition Fianna Fail party, challenged Mr. Reagan to prove that his visit



British police pushed back miners' pickets in Orgreave, Yorkshire, on Friday as they tried to stop trucks carrying coke.

Fighting Between Miners and Police In U.K. Injures 15

SHEFFIELD, England — More than 3,000 striking miners fought 2,000 police in Friday in some of the worst violence in Britain's three-month coal strike.

A miner suffered a fractured skull and 14 other people were injured in the fighting, a hospital spokesman said.

Police said the trouble began when pickets surged into police lines to try to stop delivery trucks leaving the Orgreave coking plant in Yorkshire. They said six policemen were trapped and beaten by pickets, 19 of whom were arrested.

The strike was called to protest plans by the state-run National Coal Board to close unprofitable pits and cut the labor force. The Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers have been guardedly optimistic the two sides held talks Thursday. Union and Coal Board officials are due to meet again next week.

Clashes With Miners Strain British Police Image

LONDON — The role and reputation of the British police, one of this country's most admired institutions, are coming under increasing scrutiny and strain as violence grows in Britain's 12-week coal miners' strike.

Almost daily, newspapers and television pictures show police dealing with violence on picket lines. There have been about 2,000 arrests; 145 police officers and 35 miners have been injured.

The police enjoy considerable public support and sympathy for the role thrust upon them. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher often praises them as the defenders of law and order values against mob violence.

Nevertheless, the situation has caused concern among politicians of both governing and opposition parties as well as some police officials.

The concern for some is that police powers and the willingness to exercise them may be growing too much. A more widely felt fear is that the government may be "politicizing" the role of the police, as one leading member of Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party put it privately, and thus tampering with a venerable British tradition.

On Wednesday, the chairman of the Police Federation, Leslie Curtis, said at an annual conference of police authorities that "the present confrontation" with the miners "can't go on."

"The police are in an impossible situation," he said.

They are in that situation for what police and politicians agree are political reasons.

Under criminal law, picketing becomes illegal when it becomes violent or is used to intimidate those wishing to work. The government has essentially been treating the strikers as violating this law and using the police to stop it.

Mass picketing, involving moving pickets from one location to another, is also against the law. In the early days of the strike, the head of the National Coal Board, Ian MacGregor, obtained a civil injunction against such action. But he did not ask the court to enforce it despite 11 weeks of a "totally illegal campaign of mass demonstrations and secondary picketing," according to Mr. Curtis.

Thus, it is the police who are in the spotlight. For example, in March there was considerable criticism of police for stopping bus and car travelers on the suspicion that they might be miners heading for pickets miles away.

"The novel use of that power — unquestionably an abridgement of liberty — in the context of an industrial dispute invites inspection of its legality as well as its efficacy," The Times wrote.

The huge demands for police from virtually all of the 43 separate local forces around the country in reinforce areas of heavy picketing has provoked some public concern about a National Reporting Center set up by Scotland Yard a few years ago. The center has been used during the strike in direct deployment of thousands of police, raising the specter of a government-controlled national police force, which The Guardian newspaper called "anathema to our system of policing."

At the police conference, Gerald Kaufman, the home affairs spokesman of the opposition Labor Party, talked of "fears of encroachment on civil liberties by certain kinds of police actions."

Aside from the miners' strike, other factors have combined to underline the focus of public attention on the police:

• A bill before Parliament would allow police to hold persons suspected of serious crimes incommunicado for up to 36 hours. This period could be extended to 96 hours with court approval. "This is far too long, and gives much too much unsupervised authority to policemen," said The Economist.

• After the killing of a British policewoman in April by shots from the Libyan Embassy, the police put on a huge show of force to seal off the area. To some, the show seemed too big. "The police seemed sometimes to be accentuating the drama," wrote The Daily Telegraph, "as if almost relishing the 'Starsky and Hutch' role," a reference to the U.S. television series.

Edén Pastora: An Array Of Possible Attackers

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Edén Pastora Gómez, the apparent target of a bombing Wednesday night near the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border, has long been a major political problem for most major actors in the Nicaraguan guerrilla conflict.

Those he has antagonized range from his former Sandinista colleagues now ruling Nicaragua to the CIA and the anti-Sandinista rebels it supports.

While no evidence has surfaced to indicate who was responsible for the attack on the Nicaraguan guerrilla leader, accusations are being made in all directions.

Costa Rican officials said they believed the Sandinistas were responsible. Officials of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, Mr. Pastora's anti-Sandinista rebel group, accused the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Pastora, known as Comandante Zero since his days as a hero of the revolt against Anastasio Somoza, has been the key obstacle in CIA-sponsored efforts to draw together several anti-Sandinista guerrilla groups. This has generated resentment both in Washington and among the rebels themselves, including many within his own organization.

As for the Sandinistas, Mr. Pastora was one of their own, and one of the best liked, until he left the country in 1981. He later formed his rebel group, saying that the Sandinistas had betrayed the revolution by forming too close an alliance with Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Against that background, the lineup of those who could benefit from Mr. Pastora's assassination includes all organizations involved in the U.S.-financed campaign of irregular warfare against the Marxist-Sandinista government as well as the Sandinistas themselves.

Among those who could benefit are the following:

• The CIA. According to reports

in Costa Rica and Washington, Mr. Pastora has been resisting U.S. efforts to promote unity between his Costa Rica-based Revolutionary Democratic Alliance and the Nicaraguan Democratic Force. Based in Honduras, the Democratic Force is the largest and most effective guerrilla group.

Beyond that, Mr. Pastora has resisted CIA control since the beginning of his military campaign. Despite well-documented reports to the contrary, he and his political associates still claim publicly that they do not know if their funds come from the CIA. Mr. Pastora insists that he still wants an anti-U.S. revolution for Nicaragua.

In Washington, a CIA spokesman, George Lauder, said reports that the agency was responsible for the blast were "ridiculous propaganda," adding that it was "forbidden" from engaging in assassinations. "He declined to comment on reports that the CIA was pressuring Mr. Pastora to join forces with other rebel groups."

• The Sandinista government. Mr. Pastora was a major figure in the rebellion that overthrew Mr. Somoza in 1979, and served for a time as deputy defense minister.

In that light, the Sandinista leadership finds Mr. Pastora a particularly irritating opponent because he cannot be tarred with the brush of Mr. Somoza's hated National Guard, a favorite Sandinista propaganda weapon against the Honduras-based guerrillas.

In addition, Mr. Pastora's year-old guerrilla campaign in sparsely populated southern Nicaragua makes him a high priority target for Nicaraguan attacks.

But a spokesman for the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington said, "We had no involvement in it."

There was speculation that Cuba, the Sandinistas' principal ally, could be responsible. Mr. Pastora is known to believe that Fidel

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U.S. Urges Gulf States to Buy Weapons in Europe

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has discouraged allies of Saudi Arabia in the Gulf region from seeking to buy new weapons from the United States and suggested that they look instead to Britain, France and other suppliers.

The chief spokesman for the Defense Department, Michael I. Burch, said at a news briefing Thursday that the needs of Gulf nations "might be better met elsewhere" because they had bought arms and received military training from West Europeans.

Mr. Burch said that the United States had no plans to sell Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Kuwait, which is nearest to the war zone between Iran and Iraq. Kuwaiti officials have said they might be interested in buying such missiles.

[On Friday, a Kuwaiti official said the United States had given its "initial approval" to provide Kuwait with Stinger missiles. United Press International reported from Abu Dhabi. Defense Minister Sheikh Salem al-Sabah gave no further details but said he personally made the Stinger request during a recent visit to Washington.

"The U.S. administration has given its initial approval to sell those missiles to Kuwait," Mr. Sabah told the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Wakeel. The Pentagon refused comment.

The officials said that Mr. Burch's comments reflected the administration's policy not to become militarily involved in the Iran-Iraq war and of nudging Britain, France and other nations into taking some responsibility to seek a settlement in the region. Those nations, along with Japan, are far more dependent on the Gulf than is the United States.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has long tried to persuade European allies that their vital interests were not confined to Western Europe but were deeply involved in the Gulf. The Europeans have resisted involvement because it might require them to permit the United States to redeploy troops from Western Europe to the Gulf or even to send their own forces to protect the oil.

In his news briefing, Mr. Burch's suggestion that Gulf nations look



DUARTE TAKES OFFICE — José Napoleón Duarte being sworn in Friday as El Salvador's president by María Julia Castillo, speaker of the national legislature. In his inaugural address, Mr. Duarte condemned violence by the right and the left. Page 2.

Madrid, EC Are Far Apart on Conditions for Spain's Entry

By John Darnott
New York Times Service

MADRID — Negotiations over Spain's long-delayed effort to join the European Community have reached a critical point, and the two sides are still far apart over the issues of how to deal with Spanish fruits and vegetables and what access Spanish fishermen should have to community waters.

Spain, which views the proposals from the 10-nation EC as so tough as to be unacceptable, is beginning to fear that no accord may be reached by the deadline of Sept. 30.

The deadline was set by the community as a sign that it was serious about wanting both Spain and Portugal as members. So there is no reason that it cannot be postponed a bit. But everyone agrees an accord must be reached by year's end if the accession treaties are to be ratified by the parliaments of all the countries in time for the target date for entry of January 1986.

This date has already been pushed back twice — it

was once to be in 1984, then in 1985 — and patience is running out. Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal has said that if negotiations are not completed this fall, Portugal will withdraw its application.

In Spain, too, the mood of resentment is building. What Spain fears, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez said, is that there will be no breakthrough by September and "Then they tell us, 'That is our position; if you want it, take it, and if not, leave it.'"

One of the obstacles became known this week, when Spain rejected the EC's fishery proposals, which would preserve current limits on the Spanish catch in community waters for at least 10 years. In addition, after seven years, Spain would have to give up its joint ventures with third-country companies, a device that Spanish companies have used to go beyond their own fish-depleted shores.

Fishing is contentious because of Spain's large fleet and because Spanish fishermen claim historic rights in parts of EC waters. Spain's fishing industry, but by an extension of territorial waters and ever more restrictive agreements with countries such as Morocco, is in

forced decline. Entire villages in the Basque region, Galicia and Andalusia are hard pressed.

In turning down the proposals, Manuel Marin, the secretary of state for relations with the European Community, called them a "monumental insult." He said the EC appeared to want to disarm Spanish industry, ruin Spanish agriculture and "not let us fish."

Another problem area is Spanish fruits and vegetables, since EC farmers fear that the market will be flooded by cheaper Spanish produce. The EC is pressing for as long a transition as possible. Spain would like a long transition for industrial goods, fearing its manufacturers could be wiped out if they have to contend with more advanced imported products.

EC proposals have been rejected by Spain. They set a 10-year period for phasing in the unrestricted sale of Spanish fruits and vegetables. It is broken into an initial four-year period, in which current restrictions would remain virtually unchanged, and a six-year period during which the barriers would be gradually lifted.

Other farm products, such as grains, milk and meat, in which the other producers have a price advantage over the Spanish, could be traded freely after seven years. The community offered only a three-year transition period for manufactured goods.

A perennial Spanish surplus of ordinary table wine and olive oil is especially vexing to the community. In a recent session, the community wanted Spain to curtail its wine production by halting new irrigation and new plantings and cutting its replantings in half. Proposals on olive oil, for some sort of border tax or consumer tax, have yet to be thrashed out.

The Spaniards divide the complicated negotiations into 16 issues. Eight are now essentially settled, and progress has been made on four others.

But those remaining are the hardest of all. The Spaniards, who are hoping to turn a ministerial meeting in Luxembourg next month into a lengthy bargaining session, are now beginning to say that they would prefer not to rush into a final agreement if that means it is going to be an unfair one.

WORLD BRIEFS

German Metalworkers to Limit Strike

STUTTGART, West Germany (AP) — The West German metalworkers union ruled out widening the automobile strike Friday and employer postponed further lockouts, but no new negotiations were scheduled. Metalworkers and printers are seeking a 35-hour workweek without wage cuts. The printers on Friday announced plans for long-term strike starting Monday to press their demands.

The metalworkers union gave no reasons for not widening the walkout. It has said previously that it cannot afford a long strike because the Federal Labor Office has denied unemployment benefits to members lost off or locked out as a result. The walkout has put 380,000 out of work 58,000 of them strikers.

Botha Says He Approached Namibian

BERN (AP) — Prime Minister P.W. Botha of South Africa on Friday confirmed reports that he had invited Sam Nujoma, leader of the South West Africa People's Organization, for talks on the 18-year dispute over the independence of South-West Africa, or Namibia.

Officials of the South African Embassy here said that Mr. Botha, on the second leg of his eight-nation, two-week tour of Western Europe confirmed the reports at a press conference after his meeting with President Leon Schimpm of Switzerland.

Mr. Schimpm, in what was expected to be Mr. Botha's only meeting with a ranking Swiss official during the two-day stay, appealed to Mr. Botha for the "political rights" of all groups in South Africa. The visit has been criticized by leftist parties, unions and church groups.

Genscher Re-elected Party Chairman

MUNSTER, West Germany (Combined Dispatches) — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was re-elected Friday as chairman of the Free Democratic party by a vote of 241-127 with 22 abstentions and 7 invalid ballots.

Party sources said Mr. Genscher's announcement last week that he would relinquish the chairmanship in 1986 helped calm opposition to his re-election. His announcement at the party's national convention has followed a rank-and-file revolt that compelled him to withdraw support of government plans to declare an amnesty for politicians and business men making donations to political parties illegally.

The popularity of the liberal Free Democrats appears to be at an all time low. Mr. Genscher, 57, conceded as much, but he told the delegates Friday, "We have always fought at our best with our backs against the wall." (UPI, AP)

Israeli General Is Reprimanded

JERUSALEM (Combined Dispatches) — Lieutenant General Moshe Levy, the Israeli Army chief of staff, has formally reprimanded Major General Moshe Bar-Kochva in connection with the fatal beatings April 12 of two of the four Palestinian Arabs who hijacked a bus, Israeli radio said Friday.

General Bar-Kochva heads the Southern Command, the district where the hijacking took place. General Levy reprimanded him in accordance with the recommendations of a military inquiry, the radio said. The Ma'ariv newspaper said the commission reported that General Bar-Kochva was not in the area when the two Palestinians were killed but, as area commander, he was the responsible senior officer.

General Levy and Defense Minister Moshe Arens were in the area a direct rescue operation of the 35 passengers. Mr. Arens has ordered a second inquiry to determine whether legal action should be taken against specific individuals. The first inquiry established that security forces had killed two of the hijackers after they were captured. The other two were killed in the assault on the bus by security forces. (AP, UPI)

U.S. Ruling on Cubans Overturned

ATLANTA (AP) — A federal appeals court on Friday overturned a lower court order that required the government to release more than 1,000 Cuban refugees from a federal penitentiary unless it could prove they posed a danger to society.

The 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said U.S. District Judge Marvin Shoob was wrong when he ruled in July that excludable alien who could not be deported have some constitutional rights. The Cubans imprisoned in Atlanta were among 125,000 refugees who came to the United States during the 1980 "freedom flotilla" from Cuba. They have been caught in legal limbo since U.S. immigration officials ruled that they should be deported because they admitted committing crimes in Cuba. The Castro government has refused to allow any of the refugees to return to Cuba.

51 Filipino Airport Guards Released

MANILA (UPI) — Five military officers and 46 enlisted men confined to barracks since the assassination Aug. 21 of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., opposition leader, at Manila airport have been released, military officials said Friday.

All 51 were members of the Aviation Security Command, which was responsible for protecting Mr. Aquino at the airport on his return from three years of self-imposed exile. They had been restricted to barracks pending investigation.

U.S. Won't Ban Smoking on Flights

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Civil Aeronautics Board has reversed a decision to ban smoking on all commercial flights of two hours or less, although a majority of the board remained opposed to smoking on short flights.

The reversal on Thursday came hours after the board decided to order its staff to prepare a regulation prohibiting smoking on short-distance flights. The chairman, Dan McKinnon, said the decision was reversed because airlines might try to skirt the rules by prolonging flight times to more than two hours.

"Airlines would change 1 hour and 50 minute flights to 2 hour and 1 minute flights," he said. Three of the board's five members, however, remained against smoking on short flights, and the board was trying Friday to schedule a final vote on the regulation. Last March, the board tentatively approved a rule that would retain separate smoking and nonsmoking sections.

6 Murderers Escape Virginia Prison

WARRENTON, North Carolina (AP) — Six inmates sentenced to be executed for murder used homemade knives to overpower a dozen guards at a top-security prison in Virginia, then commandeered a van and drove to North Carolina, where they were being sought Friday. The guards were released unharmed before the escapees left the prison.

The six overpowered guards at the Mecklenburg County Maximum Correctional Facility on Thursday night, authorities said. After they abandoned the van about 25 miles (40 kilometers) into North Carolina, two of the inmates tried to steal a motorist's car but drove it only a few yards before fleeing on foot after the motorist started screaming at them, North Carolina police said.

East Bloc Sets 'Post-Olympics' Dates

BUDAPEST (AP) — Sports contests for athletes from Soviet bloc countries boycotting the Los Angeles Olympics will be staged in the last half of August in nine countries, a Hungarian official announced Friday.

Istvan Buda, who is secretary of state for sports and president of the Hungarian Olympic Committee, said 37 events would be held after the conclusion of the regular Olympics. The competitions, to take place in six Warsaw Pact countries as well as Cuba, North Korea and Mongolia, will include three non-Olympic disciplines: table tennis, lawn tennis and sports acrobatics.

Meanwhile, President François Mitterrand said Friday that Paris would be a candidate for the 1992 Olympic Games. Referring to the boycott by the Soviet bloc countries, he said: "The spirit of the Olympics is in a grave crisis. International political tensions must not, cannot, condemn the harbor of peace which the world of sports must be."

For the Record

A pipe bomb with a note signed by a "Gay Strike Force" was found in a Chicago office building and dismantled Friday, while Milwaukee police designated harmless the third bomb discovered in that city in two days. On Thursday, one of the Milwaukee bombs exploded, injuring a city trash collector. (AP)

Vice President Rifaat al-Assad of Syria left the Soviet Union on Friday after a weeklong visit that included talks with President Konstantin U. Chernenko. Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and other Soviet leaders. (AP)

President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia has announced a cabinet reshuffle, dismissing four ministers and expanding the cabinet by four members to 45, the government announced Thursday. (AP)

Joseph Hengley, 31, of Belfast, pleaded innocent Friday to charges of wounding a Belfast magistrate and killing his daughter in April. The Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the shooting. (AP)

A Portuguese industrialist was shot and wounded Friday by gunmen in the second shooting this week for which a leftist guerrilla group, the Popular Forces of April 25, or FP-25, claimed responsibility. (Reuters)

Iran Confirms Air Raid By Iraq on a Refinery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEHRAN — Iran confirmed Friday that Iraqi planes attacked a refinery 100 miles (162 kilometers) inside Iran. Tehran said its forces downed one plane, killing the pilot, and forced the other planes to flee. Iran said the refinery, which is the nation's fourth largest, suffered minor damage.

In Baghdad, Iraq said Friday that its helicopter gunships had destroyed three boats loaded with Iranian troops. It said the attack occurred east of the River Tigris war zone on the southern front.

An Iraqi communiqué also said that Iraqi artillery had pounded Iranian positions and troop concentrations east of the southern port of Basra, killing or wounding a number of soldiers and destroying six troop emplacements and military equipment.

In Tehran, the speaker of the Majlis, or parliament, said Iran sought to avoid intervention by the big powers or any other major disruption in the region.

"As far as it is possible, we will prevent such a disaster from happening from happening by diplomacy and appropriate talks," said Mohammad Hashemi Rafsanjani said at a Friday prayer meeting.

Iraq said Thursday its aircraft had successfully raided the Tabriz refinery and a pumping station at Khorramabad 140 miles from the Iraqi border. It also acknowledged the loss of one plane.

The Iranian report was carried by Tehran radio, which also broadcast a threat that Iran would destroy ports and oil pipelines throughout the Gulf if the United States intervened in the war.



MEETING IN MOSCOW — Todor Zhivkov, left, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, being greeted by the Soviet president, Konstantin U. Chernenko. The two leaders met for talks on Thursday.

Costa Rica Says Pastora Will Go to Venezuela

United Press International

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — The authorities said Friday that Edén Pastora Gómez, the Nicaraguan rebel leader who was wounded in a bombing near the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, would be flown to Venezuela for further medical treatment.

The authorities also issued a revised death toll, saying eight people had died in the explosion Wednesday night. Six guerrillas, a U.S. reporter and a Costa Rican cameraman were killed and 26 persons were injured, they said. Earlier reports had said that five persons had been killed.

Alberto Fari, the first vice president who is serving as Costa Rica's president while Luis Alberto Monge is in Spain, said a Venezuelan Air Force medical plane was en route to Costa Rica to fly out Mr. Pastora and an aide who was wounded.

Mr. Pastora was recovering satisfactorily after minor surgery for burns. A rebel spokesman also said that Mr. Pastora would leave Friday for Venezuela.

Mr. Fari said Mr. Pastora would not make any statements in Costa Rica.

In another development, the Nicaraguan government said it would nationalize distribution of oil, rice, soap, sorghum and salt and would reduce subsidies on other products by 50 percent.

Domestic Trade Minister Dionisio Marenco said the measures were part of a "war-time economy" because of rebel sabotage.

Editors of Nicaragua's only independent newspaper, La Prensa, said they canceled publication Thursday because the Sandinist government censored 90 percent of their material, including the story and pictures of the bombing.

The bomb exploded behind Mr. Pastora at a news conference at rebel headquarters in Nicaragua late Wednesday.

Authorities have not reported the exact cause of the explosion, and no one has claimed responsibility. The bomb exploded in La Penca, about one mile (1.6 kilometers) inside Nicaragua and 100 miles north of San José.

The Costa Rican security minister, Angel Edmundo Solano Calderón, said Mr. Pastora was permitted to enter Costa Rica temporarily for treatment but would not be allowed to stay.

11 Killed in Fighting at Sikh Temple in Amritsar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMRITSAR, India — Police and militant Sikhs exchanged gunfire for about seven hours Friday at the Golden Temple of Amritsar, the seat of the Sikh faith. Police said at least 11 persons were killed and 29 were wounded.

And in southwestern India, where hundreds have died in clashes between Muslims and Hindus, Muslim leaders asked for military protection during the holy month of Ramadan, which began Friday.

The clash in Amritsar was triggered by the refusal of Sikh militants to stop fortifying their positions inside the temple.

At least eight of those killed in the clash were Sikhs.

Meanwhile, officials were preparing security measures to deal with a plan by Sikh militants to blockade grain shipments to the



Edén Pastora Gómez, left, just before a bomb exploded at a news conference at a camp inside Nicaraguan territory on Wednesday, wounding the guerrilla leader and killing eight.

Pastora: An Array of Possible Attackers

(Continued from Page 1)

Castro exercises strong control over Sandinist policy.

Shortly after his initial break with the Sandinists, Mr. Pastora traveled to Cuba to appeal to Mr. Castro and was reportedly kept under virtual house arrest. The Cubans are known to consider Mr. Pastora, with his strong popular following in Nicaragua, a major threat to Sandinist political control.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the Tegucigalpa-based rebel force with more than 10,000 men, allied with the Indian group Misura, has long regarded Mr. Pastora as an adventurer whose flair for publicity makes him seem more important than he really is.

"Pastora has no real military experience," said a leader of the force. "Even during the revolution, all he ever did was take over the national palace and run a few international brigades. The real fighting was done by others."

In repeated meetings between Nicaraguan Democratic Force leaders and Alfonso Robelo, the

political chief in Mr. Pastora's Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, Mr. Robelo has shown willingness to become part of a merged or coordinated leadership, while Mr. Pastora has refused.

The Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, Mr. Pastora's own group has voted at least twice to join a unified command with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force leadership. But Mr. Pastora and the half dozen of his closest followers have refused to go along, producing a split in the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance.

In the latest alliance meeting this week, anti-Sandinist sources said 17 officials voiced approval of the unity plan and 10 backed Mr. Pastora in his refusal.

It is unclear whether Mr. Robelo plans to continue attempts to persuade Mr. Pastora, or whether he has decided to lead his followers into unity with Mr. Pastora as is sought by leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force.

At the same time, Mr. Pastora's stated goals for Nicaragua — a continuation of the left-of-center revolution, nonaligned, without outside Marxist or Cuban influence — are in conflict with those of many within the force's leadership.

The unity talks, which have been going on for several months, amount to an attempt at incorporation of Mr. Pastora's group into the Nicaraguan Democratic Force.

This would increase the political weight of force leaders, making them overall rebel chiefs rather than leaders of the main faction. In addition, it would erase an image still lingering in some quarters that Mr. Pastora's group retains anti-Somoza purity while the Nicaraguan Democratic Force represents a return to the days of close alliance with the United States under Mr. Somoza.

In repeated meetings between Nicaraguan Democratic Force leaders and Alfonso Robelo, the

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Making a Killing On Bogus Elixirs

Medical con men selling unproven or quack remedies are bilking the sick and elderly of at least \$10 billion a year, according to a four-year study by a House of Representatives subcommittee. Among the bogus or questionable cures found by the investigators were "moon dust" (which turned out to be sand), cow manure poultices, extracts from the green-tipped mussel (a New Zealand mollusk), and honey and vinegar diets, all sold as remedies for arthritis. Among the substances sold as cancer cures were ground diamonds, Easter-lily juice, snake meat, and ground horse waste in sour milk.

Those selling such remedies are "no longer quaint and comical figures," but well-organized, sophisticated, persistent entrepreneurs, the report says. And the substances they sold as cures were not only ineffective, more than 75 percent of them were found to be dangerous or potentially harmful.

Phony cancer cures constituted the largest share of the frauds, accounting for \$4 billion to \$5 billion in sales a year, the report says.

Phonebooks to Sit On Will Not Be Provided

Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. has overturned regulations on the height and reach of naval aviation candidates because they had the "intentional" effect of discriminating against women.

The In-Flight Stuff: 'Air-obies' on Tape

No jogging in the aisles, please, but fitness buffs aboard World Airways flights will be able to tune in a half-hour taped "Fitness in Flight" program on their rented headsets. The program, developed by the Capitol Hill Hospital Sports Medicine Program in Washington, offers tension-relieving exercises and "isometrics for stiff muscles."

New Right Prefers Left to Old Right

Representative Paul M. Simon, a liberal Democrat, is getting some unexpected, if somewhat, encouragement in his bid to unseat Senator Charles H. Percy of Illinois, a Republican who is chairman of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Some notably conservative figures have made it clear they would rather have a liberal Democrat in the Senate than a moderate Republican such as Mr. Percy. A key reason is that Mr. Percy's defeat would leave the committee chairmanship open to a conservative fa-

vorite, Senator Jesse Helms, if the North Carolinian wins his own re-election bid, or to Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana.

"I'd like to see Chuck Percy not re-elected," said Richard A. Viguerie, a leader of the ultra-conservative grouping known as the New Right. "The Senate, from a conservative point of view, would be a better place without him." And a spokes-

man for the National Conservative Political Action Committee, or NCPAC, said, "The prospects are far less for Paul Simon, as a freshman Democrat, doing damage to the Western world than Chuck Percy as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee."

Mr. Simon's candidacy in the 1982 congressional election was opposed by NCPAC; he said it was a "far right-wing" group that was conducting a "hate campaign against him." This time, while noting that he and NCPAC are not "philosophical or tactical bedfellows," he has refused to disavow its support.

Mr. Percy, meanwhile, has backing of President Ronald Reagan.

Californians to Vote On Aid to Israel

A group in Berkeley, California, is pushing a ballot item that would require the city's mayor to ask President Ronald Reagan to cut aid to Israel by an amount equal to what Israel spends on its settlements on the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights.

Most of the measure's proponents are students. One of them, James Shamus, called the question of Israeli settlements "a crucial peace issue," and said that "if Israel succeeds in taking over the West Bank, there will be no place for a Palestinian homeland."

His group, Tidyways for Peace in the Middle East, gathered 7,100 signatures earlier this year, forcing Berkeley's City Council to place the issue on the ballot next Tuesday. A group opposed to the measure, the Coalition for Middle East Peace and Justice, appears to be better organized and has raised about \$5,000—more than five times the amount raised by the proponents—to campaign against the issue.

Mr. Shamus dismissed suggestions that the backers of the measure are anti-Semitic or opposed to Israel, noting that he and some other backers are Jewish. Mr. Shamus's group is housed in the offices of the Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, but he said there is no other connection.

House Limits MX Missile in Close Vote on Military Budget

By James Gerstenganz
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — By a two-vote margin, the House of Representatives has placed new limits on the development of the MX missile, despite strenuous lobbying by the White House. The House also authorized \$207.2 billion in military spending for the next fiscal year.

The defense authorization bill was approved by a 298-98 vote Thursday. The Senate is expected to take up its version of the legislation next week.

In addition to \$1.8 billion for the MX, the centerpiece in the Reagan

administration's program to strengthen the nation's nuclear arsenal, the measure includes about \$7 billion for the B-1 bomber, \$1.2 billion for a U-2 Trident submarine and additional funds for Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. There is also money for other elements in the military's procurement, research and development, operations and maintenance and civil defense programs.

In what became a symbolic battle to stall development of the long-range MX, the House approved a plan that prohibits President Ronald Reagan from spending the \$1.8 billion authorized for the weapon in 1985 without specific congressional approval.

By a 199-197 vote, the House decided Thursday that congressional approval must be given before any of the money could be spent on the MX at the end of that six-month period.

When the House voted 218-212 two weeks ago to cut the administration's request for 40 missiles to 15 in fiscal 1985, which begins Oct. 1, it also blocked use of the money for six months. That was done to encourage the Soviet Union to return to nuclear arms reduction talks in Geneva. The Russians walked out of the talks in November.

The debate, lasting more than two weeks, showed that the House liberals were able to slow Mr. Reagan's military build-up, but only a point.

"We beat the MX in overtime," said the House Speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, as the House session ended early Friday.

Liberal House members won the fight for the support of a handful of undecided House members as the first of two key votes on the issue rarely votes in the House, cast his ballot in favor of the MX limitation. White House lobbyists worked throughout the evening to turn back the limitation.

The debate, lasting more than two weeks, showed that the House liberals were able to slow Mr. Reagan's military build-up, but only a point.

The overall measure is \$16.4 billion less than Mr. Reagan sought in his original budget plan, submitted in February, but only \$2.5 billion less than the administration asked for May 3 when Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger submitted a revised defense budget request. It provides for growth of 6 percent, after inflation, over the 1984 defense budget.

The Senate bill, as recommended by the Senate Armed Services Committee, authorizes \$299 billion for the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1. When personnel costs are added to the House bill, the two chambers are about \$14 billion apart.

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Mexico, Fighting Depression, Takes On Another Foe: Pollution

By Mark J. Kurlansky
International Herald Tribune

MEXICO CITY — Work has begun on the installation of 25 air monitoring stations around Mexico City, causing optimism that the government may at last be moving to reduce air pollution in the capital. But economic conditions will make it difficult to find the resources for an effective cleanup.

The \$2.25-million project, funded in part by the World Bank and contracted to Tecma, a Mexican-U.S. joint venture, is expected to record some of the highest concentrations of dust and soot particles, carbon monoxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide and other dangerous pollutants of any city in the world.

Dr. Guillermo Soberon, the Mexican health minister, has said

that he believes pollution has "contributed in an important way to the city's death rate from bronchitis, lung cancer and genetic disorders."

The population of Mexico City has grown from 1.8 million in 1940 to about 15 million today, with hundreds more arriving from rural areas each week. An estimated 40 percent of the city's residents are squatters.

As the population has grown, real estate developers have encroached on parks and outlying green space, and slums have developed in unpaved areas on the edge of the city. The result has been more dust—up to 570 million tons a year, in one scientist's estimate—in this arid, high-altitude valley.

At the same time, a concentration of highly polluting installations such as asphalt and cement

factories, foundries and electric generators has developed. The number of cars has grown from about 1.5 million in 1968 to three million or more.

When Miguel de la Madrid became president in December 1982, he dismantled the existing regulatory agency and established the Ministry of Urban Development and Ecology. The department is headed by Dr. Alicia Barcena, a biologist who has apparently gained the confidence of scientists, environmentalists and foreign observers.

The installation of the monitoring equipment, which began last month, is one of several moves that are considered promising. An official in Dr. Barcena's office said the equipment would enable the gov-

ernment to determine how much of the pollution can be attributed to industry, to motor vehicles and to meteorological conditions; to know the concentration and extent of pollutants; to advise the public of dangerous levels; and to ascertain the short-term and long-term health effects of pollution.

Ultimately, the official said, the information will help the government decide where and how to act to reduce pollution.

Dr. Barcena's department is taking other steps as well. Working with the Agriculture Ministry, it is trying to replant grass in outlying areas to hold down dust. In addition, it is working on legislation for new controls and industrial emission standards, but they are not expected to become law for another year.

However, Dr. Barcena cautions that the funds available to her "are limited" and that there are "few occasions" when such projects produce "results in the short term."

Environmentalists are showing patience. Rudolfo Torres, president of the Mexican Association Against Water and Air Pollution, said, "Government is changing its mentality. You can not expect results in one or two years."

Antonio Buenrostro, an engineer with Tecma, says his company has noticed an increase in orders from private industry for government-required environmental impact statements. But he warned, "This government has been in for a year and a half, and I am afraid I have not seen any changes as far as law enforcement is concerned."

A major problem is the seriously depressed economy. With the peso devalued and still sliding, monitoring and control equipment, which is mostly imported, is increasingly expensive.

An industry adviser, Armando Baez, head of the Department of Atmospheric Chemistry and Water Studies, pointed out that with factories operating at 40 percent to 60 percent of capacity, "there is a dilemma — you buy air pollution equipment or you buy raw materials." Desulfurization, an expensive process, will draw capital needed for Pemex's development of a petrochemical industry.

He predicted that pollution would continue to worsen for two years before there would be signs of improvement. "But at least the government is worried and is trying to do something about it," he said.

U.S. Antagonists Agree To Back Toxic Cleanup

By Michael Wines
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A rare alliance of chemical companies and environmental groups has announced a \$22-million plan to promote voluntary cleanups of some of America's worst toxic waste dumps.

The head of the Environmental Protection Agency, William D. Ruckelshaus, Thursday called the alliance a "breakthrough in relations" between private industry and its critics in the anti-pollution movement.

But the effort was greeted warily by House Democrats and environmentalists, some of whom warned it could divert congressional attention from efforts to shore up the EPA's "superfund" cleanup program. Legislation to boost the "superfund" budget with revenues from higher taxes on chemicals will go before a House committee in the middle of June.

The voluntary program, called Clean Sites Inc., will send industry and technical experts to advise the hundreds of companies that operated or disposed of toxic chemicals in dumps marked for cleanup by the EPA.

Work on about 20 dumps should begin within a year, with cleanups under way at more than 60 dumps

by 1987. Industry and foundation grants initially will finance the effort, but the group later expects to sell its consulting services.

"The pace of cleanup under the federal superfund program thus far has been disappointing," said William K. Reilly, president of the Conservation Foundation, the project's major sponsor. He said leaders in industry and environmental groups believed cleanups could be speeded by "private-sector resources and know-how."

If Clean Sites succeeds, Mr. Reilly said, it will cut down on the wrangling and lawsuits that now stall many cleanups.

The EPA has earmarked about 550 of 18,000 known dumps for priority action, but only six have been finished in four years. Studies or work on 300 more have begun. The agency has estimated it will cost from \$3 billion to \$16 billion to rehabilitate them all.

Besides Mr. Reilly, organizers of Clean Sites include officials of the Chemical Manufacturers Association, as well as executives of the World Wildlife Fund-U.S. and the National Wildlife Federation.

Those officials stressed that their effort would not free companies from EPA rules or legal liability for toxic dump cleanups. Companies that accept help, they said, still



William D. Ruckelshaus

must bow to EPA cleanup standards and shoulder the same costs as other companies.

But five top environmental lobbyists, led by the National Audubon Society and the Environmental Defense Fund, questioned whether an industry-backed Clean Sites program could avoid arranging "sweetheart deals" for polluters that beat EPA regulations.

The same chemical companies backing Clean Sites oppose House legislation boosting the superfund budget, according to Audubon's spokesman, Leslie Dach. Some environmentalists privately predicted that chemical companies might use the program to persuade legislators to hold down the superfund budget and taxes on chemical products.

First Test of a Gene-Spliced Vaccine In Humans Found to Curb Hepatitis

By Victor Cohn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Genetic engineers have produced a new vaccine against hepatitis B that can be produced cheaply and could help to provide widespread immunization against the disease, the Journal of the American Medical Association reported Friday.

The vaccine currently used against hepatitis B, formerly known as serum hepatitis, is the most serious form of the disease, is effective but costly. It is produced from the blood plasma of carriers of the disease, and costs \$100 in the United States for three injections, not counting doctors' fees.

The new product, the first genetically engineered vaccine to be used in human beings, has been successfully tested in 37 volunteers by Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories, which also manufacture the current vaccine.

Hepatitis B each year causes an estimated 200,000 infections, 3,000 deaths from liver disease and 900 cases of liver cancer in the United States. In addition, 5 to 10 percent of those infected become chronic carriers of the virus, and continue to be infectious for years.

The new vaccine, still at least two years away from marketing, was produced by Dr. Edward Scolnick

and five colleagues at the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research in West Point, Pennsylvania.

They joined the gene that produces hepatitis B antigen to yeast cells. The antigen is the part of the virus that helps the body fight the disease.

The yeast cells then multiply and make millions of copies, or clones, of the gene. And the cloned genes produce quantities of anti-hepatitis antigen—or a vaccine that can be injected to protect people against the virus.

Each subject tested was given the vaccine in three injections over six months. This produced strong levels of immunity, measured by the number of new anti-hepatitis antibodies found in the blood of the volunteers.

More extensive trials must be made over the next two to three years before Merck can hope to win approval of a vaccine. Some trials are already under way, a Merck spokesman said.

The groups most commonly infected with hepatitis B in the United States are homosexuals and others with many sex partners;

doctors, dentists, nurses, laboratory personnel and other health workers; inmates and staffs of prisons and institutions for the mentally retarded; those who inject illegal drugs; Eskimos, and Indo-Chinese and Haitian refugees.

The virus is generally transmitted by blood, semen or other body fluids among individuals in close contact. Crowding and careless sanitation appear to spread the disease in institutions such as prisons and homes for the retarded.

The U.S. government's recommendation that high-risk groups get the current vaccine "has had little impact," Dr. Edward Brandt, assistant secretary of Health and Human Services for health, told the Journal.

A million doses have been given since June 1982, when it came into general use, but this is "only a fraction of persons at risk," the AMA Journal said. Public health officials attribute this to the high cost and the limited supply.

Dr. Scolnick also noted this week that with a vaccine made by genetic engineering "you don't have the problem of starting with infected plasma."

27 Parties Will Run In Israel's Elections

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Twenty-seven political parties have registered for Israel's national elections July 23, an election official said Friday.

The National Election Board rejected the applications of five other parties because they did not have the necessary 2,500 supporting signatures of registered voters.

Many of the parties are new organizations running on one-issue platforms such as the abolition of income tax, rights for crippled soldiers or tenants' rights. Only one new party, a centrist group headed by former Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, is considered likely to win seats in the 120-member Knesset, Israel's parliament.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud bloc and the opposition Labor Party headed by Shimon Peres are expected to win between 40 to 55 seats each. Labor is leading Likud in opinion polls.

Whichever major party forms the next government is likely to depend on a coalition with smaller parties to form a working majority. The Likud government, with 64 seats, has five partners.

Mr. Peres said Thursday that if Labor won, the election he would seek negotiations with Jordan to generate momentum for peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Peres pledged to withdraw Israeli troops from Lebanon in three to six months, to halt the building of Jewish settlements in densely populated areas of the West Bank and to invite moderate Arab states to join Israel in guaranteeing the security of shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba.

"In order to renew the peace momentum, we have to look for ways to start negotiations rather than how to conclude them," said Mr. Peres, who stands to become prime

minister if his party wins the election.

Mr. Peres said the "natural candidate" for new talks was Jordan. "I don't believe we can deal simultaneously with all the Arab countries or with all the issues."

Jordan's King Hussein has repeatedly refused Mr. Shamir's offers to talk on the basis of the 1978 Camp David accords, which led to a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Hussein has said he will not participate in new peace negotiations until Israel pulls out of Lebanon and halts construction of settlements on the West Bank, which it captured from Jordan in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Party May Be Banned

Defense Minister Moshe Arens is considering banning an Arab Jewish peace party on the ground that it could harm the security of the state. The Associated Press reported Friday from Tel Aviv.

A Defense Ministry communiqué said Mr. Arens was considering declaring the party, which advocates creation of a Palestinian state and dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization, "an illegal organization."

Representatives of the party, which has registered to compete in the national election, had been asked to explain their party's political program to the Defense Ministry's legal adviser.

The party, called The Progressive List for Peace, is headed by Mohammed Mian, an Arab lawyer from Haifa. In October, Mr. Mian was detained by police after they claimed he met secretly with PLO officials at a United Nations conference on the Palestinian issue in Geneva. Mr. Mian admitted meeting with PLO officials and denied that it was in secret.

D-Day Commandos Get Together Again in Paris

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

PARIS — Their names are Mike and Elmer and Nigel and Pierre. They are retired insurance salesmen and farmers and real estate salesmen. Forty years ago, some were in German-occupied France and others were parachuted in just after the Allied invasion of Normandy on June 6.

They were underground agents known as Jedburghs, whose strategy was "surprise, kill, vanish."

On Wednesday 200 or so Jedburghs gathered at a hotel in Paris to celebrate the 40th anniversary of their operations in support of the French Resistance behind German lines.

Many of them have lived their postwar lives at quiet jobs in small towns, but not all. The master of ceremonies, Wednesday was William E. Colby, a former Director of Central Intelligence. At the head table sat Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the youngest general in the French Resistance and later prime minister of France.

The Jedburghs originated early in 1944, when the U.S. Office of

Strategic Services and the British Special Operations Executive established a joint enterprise known as Special Force Headquarters. This was to organize all underground resistance in France in support of the invasion.

The program called for large-scale paramilitary activity, the maximum delivery of arms and supplies to the French and a major attack on the Germans on and after D-Day. Thereafter, the Resistance was to raid German communications, ambush troops and convoys and prevent the demolition of key installations when the Germans withdrew.

To integrate Free French activities with the Allied operations, several three-man teams, called Jedburghs, were to be trained and parachuted in uniform into France, Belgium and the Netherlands to direct and coordinate the operations of the resistance forces in those countries.

No two men could agree on the origin of the name Jedburgh. One thought it derived from a Scottish castle. Another was sure it had its origin in a forgotten commando

type operation in the Boer War. The members were chosen carefully. Elmer Esch, a farm boy from Iowa, remembers that he was headed for duty at a camp for German prisoners of war when he was tapped for a special service. He did not know what it was, but, he said, "anything sounded better than that assignment."

So he was shipped to Milton Hall, an Elizabethan mansion 100 miles (162 kilometers) north of London, where he joined 240 other volunteers, most of them American and British but some French, Belgian and Dutch.

At Milton Hall, they practiced silent killing in smoken garrets, dropped in training harnesses onto quiet lawns, fired demolition charges on the golf course and practiced Morse code on hand-powered wireless sets. It was all, as they said in those days, "very hush-hush."

It was also very intensive. Their parachute training concluded with a night drop after three days. At Fort Benning, Georgia, where U.S. paratroopers had been trained, troops did not do a jump unless

they had had six weeks of training. Putting together three-man teams that would work effectively was a problem. Ultimately, it was decided that teams that formed by mutual consent were likely to be more efficient. So an Englishman and an American or a Frenchman and an American would, in their words, decide to become "engaged" and ultimately "married."

A radio operator, usually an enlisted man, would be added, and the group would be given its code name. Harvard or Ammonia or Ronald.

In May 1944, the first Jedburgh teams were sent to North Africa to be dropped behind the German lines in southern France. Six more teams were dropped in Brittany in June. From there, they radioed intelligence about German troop movements to the Allies in the Normandy beachhead.

By the end of August, after the Allies had broken out of the beachhead, all the remaining teams had been dropped into France, Belgium and the Netherlands. About then, they gathered Resistance fighters and led them in hit-and-run attacks and in the destruction of German depots.

Of the 82 Americans who participated, 53 received the Distinguished Service Cross, the Croix de Guerre, the Legion of Merit, the Silver Star, the Bronze Star or the Purple Heart. Their British, French and other colleagues were similarly honored.

They assembled Wednesday, older, but with a few exceptions, remarkably trim. Their wives said they had never known about that episode of their husbands' lives before a few years ago, when reports of the Jedburghs' operations began to leak out.

Their operations did not end with the end of the war in Europe. Some were shipped to China and Burma for the last actions of the Pacific War. A few moved from the OSS to the Central Intelligence Agency, and one or two operated in Vietnam.

On Thursday, they participated in a ceremony at the Resistance Monument at Mont Valerien, outside Paris. On Friday, they were scheduled to relight the flame at the Arc de Triomphe.

Gift to Ex-Nazi Attacked in France

The Associated Press

PARIS — One of the last living generals of Hitler's notorious Waffen SS elite corps was quietly honored May 22 in a small town in Normandy. By this week, the event was widely known and criticized.

Heinz Harmel, commander of the World War II German 10th SS Panzer Division, was given the gold medal of Bayeux by Deputy Mayor Bernard Roquet, whose father was a member of the Resistance against the German occupation.

Mr. Roquet, a member of the center-right party UDF, or Union for French Democracy, said he viewed the gesture two weeks before the 40th anniversary of the Normandy landing, as a symbol of French-German reconciliation.

"We must not return to the past," Mr. Roquet said at the presentation, affirming his wish for "reconciliation and peace."

By Thursday, as criticism sharpened, he said he had not known that Mr. Harmel had been a member of the SS.

Bayeux, on the northern coast of Normandy not far from Omaha Beach, was the first French city to be liberated by the Allies, on June 6, 1944, with no fighting. On June 14, General Charles de Gaulle, head of the Free French forces in London, gave his first speech on French soil in the city.

Communist officials of towns in the Bayeux region called the act an "indecent gesture" and protested in front of the town hall.

Yves Jouffé, president of the French League of the Rights of Man, said the gesture was "scandalous" and "makes Nazism beautiful." The newspaper Le Monde said it carried "the mark of blood."

Mr. Harmel, 78, whose division was stationed in Poland before being moved shortly after D-Day to

fight British and Canadian forces in Normandy, said in an interview on French radio: "I have nothing to do with SS who guarded the concentration camps."

"If I had committed the least war crime," he added, "if I had the least bit of blood on my hands, there would certainly have been questions about it during the Nuremberg trials."

A statement issued by the Federation of the Communist Party of the Calvados region said that Mr. Harmel's division "fought in Poland and participated in the repression in the ghettos of Warsaw."

Mr. Harmel's wife, reached by telephone at the couple's home in Krekfeld, West Germany, said the ceremony in Bayeux was "just a nice remembrance. A big affair is being made over a very innocent thing." She refused to call her husband to the phone.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Drouot Sale Lumps Museum Pieces With Flea Market Junk

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — How whimsical the art market can be has been demonstrated by a most unusual sale Wednesday at Drouot.

The circumstances that made such a sale possible are unthinkable outside of France. In no other country would a small group of Iranian miniatures and an even smaller group of Chinese porcelain, both of top museum quality, be lumped together, let alone mixed with flea market wares. In London they would be earmarked for one of the major sales in the appropriate category put together by the main auction houses. Here, when a small auctioneer's office not aware of how the international art market works and hardly more familiar with artistic areas outside the French daily diet — Louis XV commodes, 19th-century engravings and the like — is entrusted with an estate, things can be different. The auctioneer's concern is to see his name in large print on the catalog cover rather than team with colleagues to build up a consistent

sale. Hence Wednesday's bizarre brochure titled "Iran-China-Japan."

International buyers who do not have occasion to visit Drouot and are not acquainted with its outdated system could be expected to react with a certain amount of suspicion to a catalog in which at least

SOURIN MELIKIAN

three Iranian miniatures of outstanding quality were treated to small black-and-white reproductions and two equally important miniatures got no illustrations whatsoever. Such undercataloging suggests that something may be wrong. While the important Chinese ceramics get color plates, they were included in the most unflattering context of 18th- and 19th-century pots, some in not very good condition.

The auction experts had done their best. They insisted on an illustrated catalog and had dispatched it worldwide. Dealers had come from Britain, but few from the

United States and none from the Far East. The leading international collectors were missing and, the experts say, hardly any had come to view the items.

The result was that the items sold essentially to professionals, a rare occurrence at auction when it comes to the very top of the basket. Three miniatures, all torn away from what must have been one of the great Iranian manuscripts of the first half of the 16th century, were knocked down at 11,500, 11,000 and 9,000 francs (\$1,370 to \$1,070) — peanuts given their beauty. All went to the same London-based professional.

The next two lots, two good Iranian miniatures of the same period, went to a French collector for 3,800 and 4,000 francs. One high price, 38,000 francs, plus the premium, was paid by another French collector for an outstanding 16th-century miniature of the Shiraz school. This was followed by a real giveaway — a beautiful miniature of the Qazvin school done around 1560-70 knocked down to the Paris trade at 18,000 francs. A better price was offered for a 17th-century miniature by a famous painter of the Isfahan school, Moazzam Mosavver, knocked down to the Paris trade at 48,000 francs, it was promptly preempted by the Louvre Museum.

The museum similarly acquired another important miniature. A princely dedication to a Shaybanid sultan who ruled over much of Central Asia, including the city of Bokhara, one of the oldest centers of Persian letters, indicates that this was probably painted in the royal atelier of that cultural capital. Next, a rare Ottoman miniature in the Persianizing style cultivated in Istanbul in the mid-16th century, was a bargain at 18,000 francs.



Rescued from a basket, vase went to 65,000 francs.

But this was nothing compared to what happened to the Chinese pottery. The masterpiece was a dish with yellow floral design outlined in low relief on a deep blue ground. A Yong Zheng mark dates it to 1723-35. It matches a glorious piece in the Victoria and Albert Museum illustrated in John Ayer's book on the museum collection published by Kodansha in Japan and later in English by Sotheby-Parke-Bernet publications. Although both Giuseppe Eskenazi and Spink's of London were represented, bidding was sluggish. It stopped at 90,000 francs and would have stopped earlier if it had not been for Jean-Michel Beurdeley, the leading French dealer in top-quality Far Eastern art, who got the best deal that day.

Next came a blue and white cast-iron of the Jiaqing (1722-1795) period painted with dragons and a peach tree. Beurdeley's father, the expert Michel Beurdeley, whose books on Chinese pottery and connoisseurship have won him worldwide reputation in collecting circles, points out that the cover slightly overlaps. Such pieces, one a great rarity, were mass produced, one artist doing the potting, another the decoration. The cover must have been hastily picked up at the time to match the lower half. A Chinese collector will see this as a flaw and Western dealers are aware of it. But it only partly explains the low hammer price — 48,000 francs.

Finally, a beautiful vase of the Zhenzong period (1506-21), decorated with a red, green and blue spray

on the slightly bluish ground, has an extraordinary story typical of Drouot. According to two sources, it turned up in a basket in one of the daily junk sales with no catalog about a month ago. The auctioneer was alerted by a buzz of excitement among the dealers who come to Drouot every day between 11 and noon to inspect the goods to be sold at 2 P.M. He grabbed the piece, rushed to see Michel Beurdeley during the lunch break and asked whether he should sell the piece or withhold it. The expert advised him to include it in a specialist sale — this week's sale in which the rescued item went up to 65,000 francs. This is not expensive. The reason partly lies in a slight chip and some missing bits of enamel which would turn off Chinese collectors despite its extraordinary rarity. But many amateurs might want such a piece. Under different circumstances, it could have fetched a lot more.

There are several ways of accounting for this pattern. One is that the art market is always a gamble rather than a "market." In specialized fields, the price ultimately rests on the confrontation of a handful of buyers. The expert Jean Sourin comments that in his sale in March in which four Turkish miniatures sold at record prices, one or two buyers made the difference. My view is that the special catalog fully illustrated in color greatly helped sway these buyers in March because it gave the four items the proper focus and context, the decorative context and the minor pieces. In the art market, packaging is often the key to success. Added to the current state of disturbing financial news, Wednesday's poor packaging defeated the experts' efforts.

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London Spotlight on Porcelain and Ceramics

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Without doubt the best known name among English potters is that of Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795), who in 1759 founded his first pottery in his native Staffordshire, and seven years later opened his first showroom in London. The London connection is emphasized in the 225th anniversary exhibition, "Wedgwood in London," at Wedgwood's current London showroom.

Subtitled, "The company's close involvement with artistic, scientific, social and other aspects of London life," this endeavor is well served by re-creations of an 18th-century London scene, facades and interiors of the earlier Portland House in Soho, and the now demolished house in York Street, St. James's Square, which were the sites of the Wedgwood showrooms from 1774 to 1829. These are used to display more than 500 Wedgwood wares and related objects and documents, including examples of Wedgwood's experiments to produce an accurate high-temperature thermometer, which led to his election as a fellow of the Royal Society.

His creations of new ceramic bodies and decorative methods: busts, medallions and decorated tiles connected with 18th-century theater in London; and the vast range of tablewares for which the company is still famous, often working on traditional wares with traditional decorations.

The best known of these in Wedgwood's lifetime was the "Catherine Service," a 952-piece set created for Catherine the Great of Russia. Since these were intended for use in the palace of La Grenouillère (The Froggy), each piece is decorated with a painted green frog. In addition to paintings of British landscapes, parks, and country houses. Most of the pieces are still to be seen in the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad, but a few trial pieces have been brought to the London show from the Wedgwood Museum at Barlaston. The set is also represented by two plates in a complementary exhibition, "Masterpieces of Wedgwood in the British Museum."

Eighty pieces from the museum's Wedgwood collection of more than 1,000 are in the latter show, including the blue jasperware "Pegasus" vase presented by Josiah Wedgwood to the museum, a selection of neo-classical basalt canisters, and the later company creations of Egyptian-style painted dishes by Thomas Allen, produced in the 1870s, and Art Deco vases of the 1930s.

"Wedgwood in London," Wedgwood House, 32-34 Wigmore Street, W1, to Aug. 31. "Masterpieces of Wedgwood in the British Museum," Special Exhibitions Gallery (Room 49), British Museum, Great Russell Street, WC1, to Sept. 2.

Founded in 1884 at Selb in Upper Franconia by Philipp Rosen-



Rosenthal's porcelain "Blossom Tree."

thal, who a few years before had returned to Germany after employment in Detroit as a porcelain importer, the Rosenthal ceramic factory is celebrating its centenary with the exhibition, "Rosenthal: A Century of Porcelain," more than 130 of their major creations, at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The earliest exhibits are of tableware made in the 1890s, the most recent, ceramic sculptures designed by internationally renowned artists such as Henry Moore, Jean Dubuffet and Victor Vasarely. There are also tablewares by celebrated artists such as Roy Lichtenstein (in my view an abysmal failure) and Eduardo Paolozzi.

Among the most interesting exhibits in the fields of pure art and design must be mentioned the wares of the "Rosenthal Studio-Line," started in 1961, and the wares produced in "Queensberry marble," a ceramic body perfected by the Marquess of Queensberry, until recently professor of ceramics at the Royal College of Art.

The designers for the Studio-Line series are chosen by a jury of independent design experts. The first chairman was the late Professor Arnold Bode, the founder of the Kassel Documenta exhibitions. Among artists for the plate collection in the series have been Salvador Dalí, Jean Cocteau, Günter Grass and Max Bill; while sculptural objects have been created for Rosenthal by Niki de Saint-Phalle and Paul Wunderlich.

"Rosenthal: A Century of Porcelain," Gallery 138, Victoria and Albert Museum, Exhibition Road, SW7, to July 1.

It is recorded that as a schoolboy in the 1890s Pablo Picasso, on holiday on Majorca, tried his hand at throwing pots. It was not until half a century later, on holiday in the south of France in 1947, that he visited the first postwar show of the potters of Vallauris, and his imagination was once more seized by the artistic possibilities of the medium.

For a decade, from 1947, he worked closely with Georges and Suzanne Ramet at the Poterie Maïol.

The Nicola Jacobs Gallery has now achieved a major first for England in showing, from June 6, 19 of the original Picasso ceramics made at the time, chosen from the collection of Bernard Picasso. They include the "Fam's Head," a long plaster of 1947, the large round dish of 1953 decorated with a bullfighting scene, and the sculpturally scanned "Vase in the Shape of a Woman" with Enriching Arms Forming the Handles. The show is augmented with a display of contemporary Picasso drawings and paintings.

"Original Ceramics by Pablo Picasso," Nicola Jacobs Gallery, 9 Cork Street, W1, June 6 to Aug. 11.

Picasso was among the visiting student-adviser masters, as were Antoni Clavé, Roger Lacourrière and Gammarie Richier, at the short-lived Anglo-French Art Center in postwar London from 1947 to

1951. I was a student there, as was the young Swede Birgit Skold (1923-1982), a "memorial exhibition" of whose work is to be seen at the Camden Arts Center.

After her student days Skold became a highly specialized and innovative printmaker. All aspects of her work, and the prints contributed to "A Tribute to Birgit Skold" by 118 artists, are to be seen in a show which is infused with the great liveliness she brought to bear on the making of art, before her death in May 1982.

"Birgit Skold Memorial Exhibition," Camden Arts Center, 1 Arkwright Road, Hampstead, NW3, to June 8.

At the Crane Kalman Gallery is a retrospective exhibition of the work of Alan Lowndes, an English painter encouraged by André Kertész and regularly shown in his gallery, starting in 1950. Born in the industrial north in 1921, the fifth child of a railroad clerk, Lowndes left school at 14 and was apprenticed to a house painter. He later acknowledged how technically useful his apprenticeship had been, since in the pre-synthetic 1930s "I mixed priming paint, undercoats, ground coats using gallons of linseed oil, and real turpentine," the materials he would later use for his lively paintings. The retrospective ranges from the early 1950s to his last picture, "Gloucestershire Village Lane" (1978), painted just before his death from alcohol poisoning. In between are examples of almost every genre in which he worked — industrial townscapes much livelier than those of L.S. Lowry, to whom Lowndes was sometimes compared; people at leisure; nudes; Cornish seascapes and Gloucestershire landscapes; and lovely free-spirited paintings such as "Wind-blown Trees" and cavoring summer "Sea Gulls."

"Alan Lowndes 1921-1978," Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brington Road, SW3, through June 23.

'Star Trek III: The Moment Of Truth on Spock's Fate

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

"Star Trek III: The Search For Spock," finds the same old gang in a gloomy mood... but is helped

by the gang-bo spirit with which the cast, director and screenwriter approach their material," says Jane Maslin of The New York Times. Directed by Leonard Nimoy, the film is concerned with the search for Spock, who had sacrificed himself at the end of "Star Trek II" during the birth of the planet Genesis. The search involves them in all kinds of exploits before arriving at the final moment of truth as to whether Spock can be resurrected or not. Kevin Thomas of the Los Angeles Times says the film "is impressive without trying to overblow, in keeping with the spirit of its source."

Directed by Walter Hill, "Streets of Fire" is a "running-the-gauntlet adventure story of hangedan depth" says Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times. A female rock singer (Diane Lane) is kidnapped by an outlaw biker gang, the Bombers, and her ex-lover (Michael Pare) has to go into the enemy territory to get her back accompanied only by his ex-soldier sidekick. "The action," says Benson, "feels noisy and empty and occupied by unfocused vacuous kids, not adults, and it's occasionally too laconic."

"Flashburn," directed by George Gage, is about a crazed Vietnam veteran, who's also an American Indian, who kidnaps the four psychiatrists who had him committed. He takes them to the middle of the Arizona desert where he leaves them to perish. "What should be a cat-and-mouse game," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times, "turns into a mouse-and-mouse game. The movie is more barren than the desert in which it's set."

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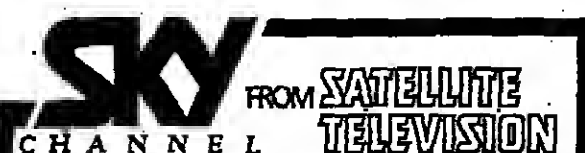
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ARTS / LEISURE

Adventures in Geometry and Kinetics

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When Denise René opened her Paris gallery in 1944, many of the cities of Europe lay in ruins and the cultural situation of the continent was hardly brighter. So her preference for the constructivist tradition seems to have been compounded by exceptional historical circumstances and by a wish to participate in the task of spiritual reconstruction by favoring a cultural order based on sane, rational values. This is a reformulation of the Apollonian and the Dionysian, rational order and irrational yet seminal violence.

Forty years later, thanks to a show at the Paris Art Center devoted to the artists she has shown regularly in her gallery, one can understand the option, agree with some of her assumptions and admire many of the works she helped bring into existence. But at the same time there is the perspective of the intervening years. As a result, the opposition between an art that is rational and restrained, an ally to the scientific view of the world, and other movements like Surrealism, Tachism, or Cobra that are irrational, undisciplined and indifferent to science, now seems to miss certain important aspects of

the artistic undertaking is about. Denise René has shown artists of preeminent stature and many of them cannot fit into such a rationalistic view of art. Certainly not Hans and Sophie Arp, Vasily Kandinsky or Hans Richter nor, in a different vein, Jean Tinguely. But a lifelong venture has to be full of contradictory impulses and cannot be confined within any simple statement of purpose. This is why René's preference for a predominantly emotionless art now appears to have been motivated by her emotional involvement in her age and her desire to favor a reasoned and humane development of society on a new and rational foundation.

The works on display are of a broader range than these assumptions might suggest. The unifying term is "abstraction" rather than "rationality." This accounts for the presence of the tender and imaginative Hans Arp, the powerful and mystic Kandinsky, the austere yet attractive Josef Albers, the lyrical Robert Delaunay and the dadaistic Richter, along with artists like Wen-Ying Tsai, who affords poetic visions through highly technical means; Julio Le Parc and David Boriani, whose kinetic pieces can present a hypnotic charm; Carlos Cruz-Diez, Jesus Soto, Victor Vasarely and Yaacov Agam, who represent the pure Op strain; and Pol

Bury and Tinguely, whose play with movement sometimes offers moments of poetic fantasy. There is also a lot of hard-edge abstraction of the kind illustrated by Jean Dewasne, Auguste Herbin, Otlé Baertling, Gunther Fröhtrunk, Achille Perilli and Alberto Magnelli.

The intriguing thing, aside from the pleasure or fascination the works themselves sometimes provide, is the underlying debate that emerges, touching on the relationship between science and culture, rationality and artistic creativity. In this debate Denise René's gallery and the artists she represents have played an important role for 40 years. Not necessarily because they were (or are) "right," but because in any debate as fundamental as this and involving the development of a society, the conflicting views need to be clearly presented.

In time, neither side turns out to have been right, but the presentation of their works and the arguments gradually bring to light a factor that had not been taken into account and which, in a sense, reconciles them.

The argument touching on culture has, over the last 40 years at least, been polarized by the antimony of reason and science versus intuition, improvisation and spontaneity. In both cases the significance and the practical function of the symbolic content of culture has been largely ignored. The "scientific" pole ignored it in favor of a rationalization of social life, the other pole in favor of exploring the impulses of the private psyche.

The significance, in relation to our cultures, of the vast anthropological undertaking of this century has only gradually become apparent. The cultural anthropologist's advantage is that he is looking at someone else's world, and thanks to the "otherness" of the society he is studying, he can discover mechanisms that exist in our societies too, but which we are not aware of because we do not have much occasion to see anything else. Goethe once declared that a person who knows only one language knows none at all. The same holds true of the cultural structures that give societies their identities.

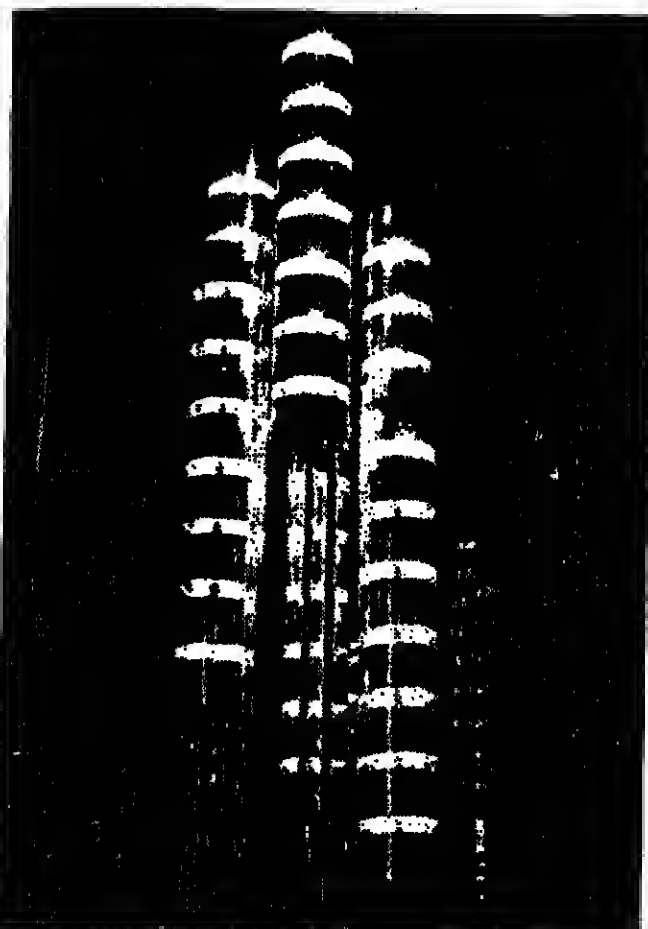
This applies directly to the debate touched upon by Denise René's artists. For once we have become aware of this symbolic base of culture and this cultural base of society and applied it to our own world, we are also obliged to admit the duality of science and culture. The former's role is the achievement of positive knowledge through critical and experimental means, while culture, through its symbolic patterns, provides a society with its dynamics, its values and its implicit goals. These goals cannot be rational from the outset (setting a man on the moon, for instance, is not a purely rational goal) because they imply values that are themselves the foundation of our rationality, and they are also pregnant with undefined aspects that will reach definition only when they have been generated and given a concrete form.

This is apparent in the undertaking of Denise René's gallery itself. The undertaking was, from the outset, a search for values. Its purpose was not fully expressed until the many works that it generated had come into being. Now that they are there we can examine them with an eye that is at once critical and receptive to the pleasure they afford.

"Carte Blanche to Denise René, Geometric and Kinetic Adventure," Paris Art Center, 36 rue Falguière, Paris 15, to July 28.

Dogs' Private Wing Opened

VENICE — Officials unveiled to the public for the first time Friday the secret world of the dogs who ruled this city by opening a private wing of the Palazzo Ducale. Six groups of 25 visitors daily will be guided through the wing.



At Denise René's Paris gallery, Gregorio Vardanega's "Couteurs sonore" combines metal, Plexiglas and light.

Revival of Gluck's 'Iphigénie' by Paris Opéra Is Gallant Try

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The principal theme of the current Paris Opéra season has been the revival of rarely performed works that foreign composers have written for Paris. Rossini's "Mozart" and Verdi's "Jerusalem," seen earlier in the season, have now been joined in this context by the first Paris revival in almost 20 years of Gluck's "Iphigénie en Tauride."

While the Rossini and Verdi works remain fascinating curiosities in the total output of these composers, Gluck's work — his last opera but one, and one of five ma-

jor works that he wrote or revised for the Paris Opéra from 1774 to 1779 — is arguably his masterpiece. It is, *par excellence*, one of Gluck's "reform" operas, one in which he managed to breathe new life into the moribund French *tragédie lyrique*, and the work that perhaps finds the composer's qualities most in balance — between dramatic power and noble lyricism, the stately and the human, declamatory eloquence and inner expressiveness.

This does not mean that "Iphigénie en Tauride," or any other opera of Gluck's, sells itself in the theater. Indeed, Gluck's simplicity

of means and directness of impact — largely a question of turning his technical shortcomings to advantage — put a heavy burden on his interpreters. Too often, what seems admirable in the abstract comes out as yet another noble bore, an accusation that the Opéra's new production does not escape.

The film director Liliana Cavani, who staged this production, and the designer Ezio Frigerio, have not tried to re-create some remote or imaginary antiquity, but have set the action in a reproduction of the amphitheater of the early-17th-century Teatro Farnese in Parma, with its semicircular banks of seats, entrance tunnel and double rank of arcades. It is antiquity seen from something close to Gluck's own time.

Cavani has tried to enhance the essentially static nature of the work in a variety of ways — simulating the opening storm by the billowing of a huge black drape, visualizing Iphigénie's dream of the murder of Agamemnon, providing a huge lion boat that is dragged slowly across the stage for the ritual commemorating the supposed death of Oreste.

This all works better on paper than on stage, however. The opera sets its own serene pace, and the stage picture most in harmony with it in this production are the almost sculptural movements of Iphigénie and the Greek women, reinforced by the deliberately sculpted effect of the black robes designed by Mauro Pagano.

Musically, too, this production is an honorable effort that does not quite hit the mark. Shirley Verrett in the title role is a guarantee of dramatic intensity and musical commitment, but of a kind more at home in, and with a vocal style more applicable to the 19th-century repertoire than to the long arches of Gluck's lines.

Gino Quilico, who alternates Oreste with Thomas Allen, in the Grand Amphitheater of the Sorbonne, the Grand Théâtre de Genève is staging a new production of "Alceste," conducted by Horst Stein and staged and designed by Pier Luigi Pizzi, with seven performances scheduled between June 6 and 30.

Gluck's "Iphigénie en Tauride," Paris Opéra, remaining performances June 4, 7, 11 and 14.

New York Museum Bows In South Africa Dispute

By Samuel G. Freedman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The American Museum of Natural History has tentatively agreed to post signs denouncing apartheid at an exhibition that includes fossils from South Africa, according to Bess Myerson, the city's commissioner of cultural affairs, and Herbert Kurz, the manager of public affairs for the museum.

The museum has also tentatively agreed to stop taking advertisements from the South African Tourist Corp. in Natural History magazine, which the museum publishes. Myerson and Kurz said. Both of these decisions must be approved by the museum's board of trustees, which may meet on the matter next week, Kurz said.

The museum made the tentative commitments in a meeting on Thursday about its controversial "Ancestors" exhibition, which includes fossils from South Africa. The Rev. Wendell Foster, a city councilman from The Bronx, has introduced a bill calling for a cutoff of the city's \$7 million annual aid to the museum if it does not remove the South African fossils from its "Ancestors" exhibit.

Dr. Thomas D. Nicholson, the director of the museum, declined on Thursday to order the removal of those fossils — which he considers integral to the exhibition — but he said he would give further consideration to doing so. Foster said that he would continue to press his bill, although its chances of passage are, by his own estimation, not good.

Nicholson said that the museum would post a sign declaring the museum's opposition to apartheid and pointing out that the exhibition was not meant to imply an endorsement of South African racial policies. The museum would also post a set of signs saying that the anthropological conclusion to be drawn from "Ancestors" was that all humans shared a common ancestor — a refutation of all forms of racism.

The precise number, location, and wording of the signs has yet to be determined, Kurz said. Nicholson also said in the meeting that Natural History magazine would no longer accept the South African tourism advertisements.

The "Ancestors" exhibition is considered by museum officials to be of major importance. It brought together 50 human fossils, some approaching four million years old. Nine countries contributed the fossils, and 12 are from South Africa. The exhibition was compiled by

having curators from the museum contact individual curators and anthropologists abroad, rather than going through foreign governments, Kurz said.

Even before the exhibition, opened in April, it had become controversial. Council member Ruth W. Messinger suggested that the museum issue a public denunciation of apartheid. Nicholson refused at that time, terming such a statement unnecessary because the exhibition itself was a rejoinder to racism.

Then, last week, Foster introduced two bills in the City Council, one demanding that the museum remove the South African fossils, the other calling for an end to city aid to any entity having cultural, academic, athletic, or other exchanges with South Africa.

Foster said on Thursday that he felt the chances were "remote" for the council and then the Board of Estimate — which votes on city expenditures — to pass the bills. But he added: "Whether they get through or not, I will fight for them. The problem isn't fossils. The problem is the government of South Africa. If I march for the freedom of Soviet Jews — and I do — than what should I do about 26 million blacks in South Africa?"

Messinger, however, said that she felt a decision by the museum to issue an anti-apartheid statement might resolve the problem. "I still want to see the exact text of the statement," she said, "but the commitment by the museum on Thursday moved it toward the position it should have taken a long time ago."

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How Are the Sakharovs?

Four weeks to the day after Andrei Sakharov is reported to have begun a hunger strike, the Soviet government offered its first comment on his medical condition. On Wednesday, without acknowledging that he had been fasting or under any duress, the official news agency Tass offered "exact medical facts" — Sakharov feels well, takes regular meals and leads an active way of life. His wife, added Tass, again without confirming any of the accounts of her own medical difficulties, "does housework and types a lot on her typewriter."

Is this phase of the Sakharovs' ordeal over? The Soviet government cannot realistically expect that its word is all that will be required. If the immediate threat to the life and health of the physicist and his doctor wife actually has been lifted, the Kremlin will want to ensure the widest credibility for this fact by letting independent observers confirm it.

Mr. Sakharov's avowed purpose was to bring international opinion to bear so as to shame the authorities into letting his wife seek medical treatment abroad. Mrs. Sakharov's specific whereabouts are unknown, but she is still in the Soviet Union. That raises the question of what inducements, official or of the heart, may have brought about her husband's

decision — if it was that — to halt his fast. Tass again charged that the Sakharovs had cooperated with U.S. diplomats to start an "anti-Soviet campaign." This charge is false — there was no such "campaign." And it is heartless — it blames the unoffending victims for an episode that the Soviet government could have prevented, or halted at any moment, with a simple humanitarian stroke of the pen.

On the day before the Tass announcement, the foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, warned an inquiring Australian that the Kremlin "will not be told how to deal with the Sakharovs by other countries." Here you have the heart of it. Andrei Sakharov is the single Soviet citizen with the combined courage and prestige to use a hunger strike for such an end. The rage that his tactic produced in the leadership is reflected in Mr. Gromyko's insistence that, in effect, his government would not be influenced by a decent respect for the opinions of mankind.

We outsiders do not know what influenced Moscow. Nor do we know that the international protests, including the threatened thinning of scientific contacts, had no influence. We know only that the Kremlin says his strike has ended. We need to know more than that.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Congress and the Banks

When there is no crisis, the United States Congress would rather do almost anything but pass banking laws. It is much easier in look the other way because there are so many conflicting interests in play — big banks and small, savings and loan associations, insurance companies, stockbrokers. And when there is a crisis? Congress would still rather do almost anything but pass banking laws.

Now there is a crisis. Two weeks ago America's eighth-largest bank, Continental Illinois, had to be rescued, and four small banks went under. But it appears that this has aroused more interest in little fixes than in large solutions for smoothing out the growing chaos. Deregulation, electronic technology and loopholes in existing law have blurred lines that were once clear. In the past a bank was a bank, insurance was insurance and Sears sold clothing and lawn mowers. Now some banks sell insurance and stocks. The insurance industry and stockbrokers are moving into banking; Sears, too. And they are spreading their networks all over the country, using loopholes in the law that says they may not.

The Senate and House banking committees take markedly different approaches to all these changes. The Senate committee is looking at several proposals to permit banks to expand into the securities, real estate and insurance businesses. But the Continental Illinois affair

has bolstered opponents of any such broadening, however safe and sensible it might be. The bill in the House, meanwhile, would terminate some bank activities now authorized, and would confine future expansion.

There does appear to be an emerging consensus on one point: to close the loophole that non-banking industries have used to set up bank-type operations. This is the same loophole that large banks have started using to spread across state lines, causing even more alarm among small banks than Continental's troubles. These "non-bank banks" do not offer full banking services, thus escaping full regulation. Uncontrolled proliferation of non-banks is unwise, and both committees seem to be moving toward controlling them.

It is neither possible nor wise to shut down the financial innovations that have sprung up in recent years. The growing competition in all sectors is healthy. So would be changes in federal law that, instead of trying to undo it, accept it — and set broad rules and equal regulation for the whole financial system. The Senate proposals move in this direction. The House bill moves backward. The danger is that their conflicting approaches, not to mention the outside opposition, will tempt Congress to do what it too often does with banking legislation: nothing. That would be irresponsible.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Now Another Look at Reagan

In one sense, Europe has never given Ronald Reagan a fair shake. For Paris or Bonn or London, he has always been a minor, faded movie star, whisked to glory by the obscure frailties of the American electoral process and sustained there by aides who understand the manipulations of the world far better than he can ever do. The Reagan of European perception is an old, bemused man who oozed off at the Versailles summit, the proclaimer of "evil empires," the berserk saber rattler. That, self-evidently, cannot be the Reagan that America sees. The image, essentially, is so much a question of where you sit.

On his home patch, Mr. Reagan is a brilliant communicator, a shrewd picker of ruthlessly single-minded men and a master lobbyist. He can survive disaster after disaster untouched, because he is both in charge and not responsible. He is a formidable political force, and one we deride or write off at our peril. He arrives in Ireland on top of a wave which has not broken yet, and may keep going till November. Those here who expect to see him back next year may take the coming week of video pomp and circumstance as a cue to put the two images of Mr. Reagan together and ponder again.

— The Guardian (London).

Europe in the East-West Chill

The present [East-West] deadlock confronts the leaders of Western Europe with a stark choice of options. Either they can ignore the sound and fury of Soviet rhetoric and maintain a monolithic Western determination in the deteriorating international climate; or they can themselves begin to search for some way of bringing the Soviet Union back to the negotiating table. There are faint signs of encouragement for this in private signals from some Russian quarters that it may not be necessary

to return completely to the position before the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles, but only to "stop deployment now" as a precondition for further talks.

Each alternative has its advantages and its manifest drawbacks. Any European "initiative" runs the risk of being misconstrued, both in Washington and in Moscow, as a sign of weakness in NATO. On the other hand, unless someone does something, 1984 is likely to be, not just a cold and forbidding year, but a very dangerous one as well.

— Lord Chalfont, former minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, writing in The Daily Telegraph (London).

Cocaine: 'An Epidemic Threat'

For many thousands of New Yorkers, cocaine has become an entrapping experience with ruinous consequences. The special mind-altering characteristics of cocaine together with its undated capacity to become addictive have created what must now be viewed as an epidemic threat to society.

A shocking assessment was made by Pete Rozelle, the National Football League commissioner, at a hearing of the State Senate Investigations Committee (last month) on the pervasiveness and acceptability of cocaine in professional sports. Unfortunately, it was an accurate assessment of the role cocaine now plays in our society in general. "In some circles," he said, cocaine "has replaced candy and flowers in the dating process." The statement could just as easily have applied to doctors, lawyers, bankers, brokers, journalists and politicians. The very highest achievers in society, many of whom are role models for children, many of whom we depend upon in crucial areas of our lives, are being entangled in cocaine abuse in greater and greater numbers.

— New York State Senator Roy Goodman, writing in The New York Times.

FROM OUR JUNE 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Killing of Armenians Resumes
CONSTANTINOPLE — A telegram from Adana [on June 1] announces the hanging of fifteen persons who took part in the recent massacres, nine Moslems and six Armenians. Nevertheless, according to the news which has reached the Armenian Patriarch here, the persecution of Armenians continues. The Constantinople press announced that a fresh outbreak of massacre had begun in the environs of Konya: Eight hundred Moslems invaded two Armenian villages, but thanks to the intervention of troops order has been almost re-established. A telegram to the "Levant Herald" says that an attempt was made to blow up the house of the Governor of Lebanon at Beirut with dynamite. No one was hurt, however.

1934: A Roosevelt Hint on War Debt
WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt sent his war debt message to Congress [on June 1]. In polite but firm tones he reminded debtor nations of their obligations, warning that the United States would be swayed in any adjustment they might make by the kind of expenditures debtor nations made with their available resources. While not holding out any definite hope of an immediate adjustment, he left the question open by urging that no legislation be enacted concerning the question at this session. He hinted that some agreement could be reached on the basis of "reasonable payment," which was considered as an invitation to debtor nations to approach the Washington Government for a final settlement of the question.

When Candidates Self-Destruct, Their Party Needs a New Crew

By David S. Broder

BLOOMFIELD, New Jersey — The Democrats are finishing the marathon of the primaries notably more dispirited than they began them last February. Their hopes of defeating President Reagan have died the death of a thousand cuts, all of them self-inflicted.

Rita Magnire, a shopper in this Newark suburb, knows the trouble. "If the Democrats would only stop bickering and dumping garbage on each other, they might have a chance," she said the other day. "I'm a Democrat, but I'll vote for Ronald Reagan. At least he looks and talks like you expect a president to do."

Twenty weeks ago, when eight Democratic contenders gathered at Dartmouth College for the first of the televised 1984 debates, there was no such pervasive pessimism among their followers. But things started badly that day and have gone generally downhill. On that Sunday afternoon in mid-January, Walter Mondale out-blustered John Glenn in a finger-pointing exchange. When Mr. Glenn accused him of talking "gobbledygook," he replied that that was "baloney."

Gary Hart, then still just one of the pack, warned that "quarrels between you two are out going to enable this party to lead and govern again." Jesse Jackson, then an untested political novice, chided the front-runners, too, cautioning that "we Democrats have to conduct our affairs in a serious vein." George McGovern suggested that all of Mr. Mondale's rivals resist "the tendency to clobber the front-runner," observing that "sometimes front-runners get nominated."

But all of that common sense and caution has been cast away in the overlong struggle for power that is now blessedly drawing to an end. All three of the surviving Democratic contenders have done severe damage to their own reputations, and in each other's.

The campaign is ending on a sour note, with the candidates looking weary, scared and tabashed.

None of them is as formidable a political figure as he was five months ago. Mr. Jackson's idealism did not prevent him from using crude ethnic labels and welcoming the support of a man who uttered threats against Mr. Jackson's critics. Mr. Hart's energy and self-confidence often impelled him into verbal and political indiscretions. Mr. Mondale's professionalism did not spare him from the rude upset at Mr. Hart's hands in New Hampshire. Even when he battled back with political stubbornness and stamina, he was out able to sustain his own cause except by attacking Mr. Hart.

In the end, Mr. Mondale has had to exhaust himself, his staff and his financial resources in the struggle for a prize that was supposed to fall into his hands more than two months ago. The Democratic nominating system this year was designed to favor the front-runner and to produce an early consensus nominee. Even in such a system, Mr. Mondale will probably limp across the finish line Tuesday looking more like a battered survivor than a battle-toughened champion.

Some Democrats reading these words will surely object that they draw too harsh a picture of the nomination campaign and portray too bleak an assessment of their party's chances of defeating Mr. Reagan. Competition is normal and healthy, they will maintain, and the rhetoric of the primaries is often forgotten when the general election campaign finally begins. Just look at the Republicans in 1980.

Look, indeed! In 1980 Ronald Reagan was up against a field of rivals at least as tough as this year's Democratic entrants, and probably a good deal tougher. Remember that it included George Bush, who had been the party chairman and a senior government official; Howard Baker and Bob Dole, two of the Senate heavyweights of the past decade; John Anderson, who developed such a strong personal following that he became an Independent candidate for president; John Connally, a man the Democrats once considered to be one of their own best and brightest.

Mr. Reagan so dominated this cast of non-slouches that by the Illinois primary in mid-March his nomination was assured. Soon he was left without a challenger. From New Hampshire onward Mr. Reagan did two things with conspicuous success: He displayed a personality that disarmed his critics, while continuously sharpening his indictment of the failings of the party in power. Can anyone seriously maintain that any of the men now remaining in the Democratic race has done either of those things, let alone both?

The Democrats have done one thing and one thing alone in this excessively long and frequently trivialized campaign: They have exposed each other's glaring weaknesses. All that remains to be seen is whether the Democratic convention of theoretically free-thinking delegates nominates one of these demonstrably flawed aspirants, or summons the courage to act on its own in the party's and the country's interest.

The Washington Post.



To Protect Supply, Set Up an Association of the Gulf's Oil Clients

By George W. Ball

WASHINGTON — Before the United States unilaterally commits forces to assist the Gulf states to maintain their oil flow, it should try to collectivize that activity in cooperation with those nations that most need the oil. America draws only 3 percent of its oil requirements from the Gulf, while Western Europe depends on the Gulf for more than 20 percent of its needs, and Japan for more than 80 percent.

Although these figures are in practical terms not as significant as they might seem, since all consuming nations would, in the event of serious shortage, share supplies through the established international mechanism, America would nevertheless be foolish to assume exclusive responsibility for keeping the oil flowing while the most affected consumer countries watched helplessly from the sidelines.

Instead of merely consulting with the European allies, then acting unilaterally, the United States should try to combine its clout with that of other major oil consumers, including the principal Western European nations and Japan. To provide institutional form for such collective action, Washington should try to organize a users' association, a device invented by John Foster Dulles when Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal in 1956.

All actions to protect the Gulf should be taken by that association, including diplomatic dealings with the principal Gulf oil-producing states and steps to mobilize the economic and financial, as well as the military, leverage of the user nations.

The Europeans could out by themselves provide enough ships and planes to do the job, and Japan could provide none. But Britain and France should be able to contribute at least enough force to validate the multinational character of the enterprise and prevent the appearance of a unilateral American action, with its implications of imperialism.

America has already blundered into too many lonely military adventures in the past few years. For it to undertake to solve the Gulf problem on its own would both increase the danger of escalation and create troublesome problems for the Gulf states.

Direct American intervention would run the risk, as Sheikh Yamani of Saudi Arabia has pointed out, of challenging the Soviet Union to intervene, while at the same time it might engage the United States in direct conflict with Iraq or Iran. That is a posture to be shunned, for in the long term it is essential to avoid hostile relations with either of the warring countries. The aim should be to remain neutral and out become a direct participant in a quarrel that touches U.S. interests only peripherally.

Although Iran is the leader of a fundamentalist Shia revolution, its war with Iraq is only partially a religious conflict. The war has become a nationalist cause for all Iranians, even those not sympathetic to the Khomeini regime, since they see their country as the victim of an Iraqi attack. America would be foolish indeed if it alienated a nation of almost 40 million people whose control of the whole eastern littoral of the Gulf gives it enormous strategic importance. Only the Soviets would benefit from such a development.

Likewise America should try not to confront Iraq with military force, since that could seriously hurt U.S. relations with the whole Arab world — relations already in sad disarray.

The objective, above all, should be in try to keep Gulf oil moving if possible without having to resort to military action, since once U.S. planes and ships begin bombing and shooting in the narrow confines of the Gulf, the violence could quickly get out of control. A few well-placed bombs and shells could knock out enough of the exposed and fragile oil installations that lie along the Gulf to disrupt the oil flow for months.

It is here that a users' association could be useful. By effectively mobilizing the economic and financial clout of the principal user nations, it could provide a possible alternative in the need for physical force.

If Iran should, for example, continue to attack tankers, Iran's principal customers, acting through the users' association, should promptly stop buying Iranian oil. If Iraq should commit further depredations on shipping or oil facilities, the users' association should shut off oil purchases

and also the procurement of spare military parts, since France is the major supplier. Meanwhile, the members of the users' association might consider the creation of a fund to compensate user nations that are economically or financially damaged by the association's decisions.

There is no assurance that all user nations would be prepared to act through such an association, or that its actual or threatened economic sanctions would suffice to produce the desired effect. But if economic measures did not prove adequate, the mechanism of the users' association could still serve a useful role in the deployment of military force.

As preliminary explorations have already shown, the principal Arab oil producers are reluctant to accept military help directly from America. As a result of the U.S. intervention in

Lebanon and the strategic cooperation agreement with Israel, Washington has so completely identified America with the Israelis as to embarrass any Arab state that appeared to be working with it too intimately. Saudi Arabia is clearly hesitant to provide necessary ground facilities. By dealing with a users' association, the Arab nations could avoid the stigma of depending solely on America.

Meanwhile, as we go about organizing a users' association, let us hope that the Gulf states, working together, will be able to deal with the problem without more outside help. With the military equipment that the United States has provided, they now have substantial muscle.

The writer, U.S. undersecretary of state from 1961 to 1966, is a senior partner of Lehman Brothers, the investment banking firm. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

An Old Blockade, Unused Jets and No End in Sight

By G.H. Jensen

NICOSIA — The Gulf blockade began 44 months ago when the Iranian navy and air force smashed Iraq's two oil-export terminals and closed the Shatt al-Arab approach to Basra. Iraq's only port. Since then Iran has succeeded in maintaining a total blockade. Not one barrel of Iraqi oil has been exported out of the Gulf; not one ton of cargo has moved into or out of Iraq by sea.

Hence when Iraq, having acquired Super Etendard planes from France, began on April 25 to impose an air blockade on Kharg Island, it was Baghdad that was retaliating.

Why has the world forgotten the 3½-year-old Iranian blockade of Iraq? Out of shame, Iraq has kept very quiet about its inability to break the Iranian blockade or impose a counterblockade of its own. But why do diplomats, who are employed to remember such things, persist in saying that Iraq began the blockade?

The aim is to stigmatize Iraq as the wrongdoer so that it will go back to doing nothing about the Iranian blockade. Then everything in the Gulf will return to the relative quiet that prevailed up to April 25, and these two unlovely regimes can go on bleeding each other to death without endangering the world's oil supply.

Meanwhile, the forces waging the battle of the blockade are busy. On the Iraqi side are five Super Etendards equipped with Exocet missiles, and on the Iranian between 20 and 30 F-4 Phantoms, no more. Iran in all has perhaps 50 to 60 serviceable and aging combat aircraft.

Yet the Gulf states together have 275 new combat aircraft. Saudi Arabia alone has 130, including 60 F-15s that can be alerted and vectored to their targets by four U.S. AWACS planes, to which are being added U.S. aerial tankers and 400 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, to join the batteries of Hawk missiles that the Kuwaitis and Saudis already have.

What of the billions that the United States has lavished on the rapid deployment force? It was brought into existence to be used in just such a situation as now exists in the Gulf. But President Reagan has been saying that there will be no U.S. intervention without an open, formal invitation from the local governments.

Are Israeli Sins Worse? Prompting this letter is the placement of two reports on May 19. I make no attempt here to discount my interest because I am Jewish. As a Jew and a humanist who prefers reason to passion, I question your "reason" for placing in large bold type "Israelis Kill an Escaper in Lebanon" on page 1, and on page 5, in smaller type and with less verbiage, "IRA Claims Blast of Ulster Police Kill That Killed 2 Policemen, Wounded 1." As the old adage says, it's not so much what you say as how you say it that counts. So, why are Israeli sins worse than IRA sins?

MIRIAM SAMOW,
La Grande-Motte, France.

The Place, Not a Person
I refer to an item in your May 17 People column, which "Satan" Fallon saved the life of Pope John Paul II: the daughter of Mohammed or the seventh wife of Bluebeard?

ABEN RUDY,
Ivrea, Italy.

Editor's note: The reference is to Fallon, the prime site in Portugal.

In fact, the blockade would have to go catastrophically wrong for the Gulf Arabs before they called for a U.S. military presence, because all but one do not want to be military dependents of Israel's ally.

A new element in U.S. calculations is respect for, perhaps even fear of, the Shia Moslem. It was the Shias who contributed most to the American failure in Lebanon. There is a Shia reluctance to get involved with Shias fighting directly in defense of the Shia homeland, Iran.

In the Gulf, Shia martyrdom is eyeball-to-eyeball with U.S. military power, and the U.S. eye has flickered. It is often said that no political problem is insoluble. Some are, and

the Gulf war is one such, particularly because God has become involved. He has been brought in by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Just last week the ayatollah told his commanders: "The whole world is terrified of you. You need not fear anyone. God is with you, so everyone is with you."

The Gulf war is uniquely a personal combat between two men, the ayatollah and Iraq's President Saddam Hussein. Iraq has agreed to all of Iran's peace terms except for the removal of Mr. Saddam. The war will go on so long as these two men remain in power. Only their deaths or their removal can bring it to an end.

The writer, who comments frequently on Middle East affairs, contributed this article to The Los Angeles Times.

Letters to the Editor

Expedients on Location
The April 18 back-page feature "Disney Dismissed," about problems encountered during the filming of "Beverly Hills Cop," states that a seaplane landed for a vital action shot "was impounded in Nigeria when the army staged a coup," and that an assistant was sent to Lagos "with enough 'grease' to retrieve the craft." "Grease" here must mean bribe. Are we to understand that the film crew bribed the military regime in Nigeria, which we are told is out to check corruption? ERMIEOWE OGRAIDE, Florence.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

Can a Free Market Impose Discipline on U.S. Banks?

By ROBERT BENNETT

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The idea of allowing market forces to impose their discipline on the banking system has become increasingly attractive in the current craze for deregulation. The theory is that a bank would be forced to behave more prudently if its big depositors knew that they would lose money — perhaps a lot of money — if the bank failed.

Although the idea has strong support from William M. Isaac, the chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., and other free marketeers, many analysts think that the concept rests on suspect assumptions. The key assumption is that the public is capable of determining the quality of a bank's loan portfolio. Recent experience indicates that that is not the case. "The deposit of insured funds in a bank is a blind gamble," said Frederick C. Thayer, visiting professor of public administration at the Washington Public Affairs Center of the University of Southern California.

Asking depositors to judge a bank portfolio in effect asks them to become bankers.

In fact, at times it is difficult for a bank's own management to determine how good a particular loan is. The loan portfolio of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., for example, especially its energy loans, was highly regarded until mid-1982, shortly after the price of oil began to plummet.

In recent years, most large banks that have required rescue operations had been among the most respected. These included Seafirst Corp. of Seattle, which last year had to be taken over by BankAmerica Corp.

The trouble is that banking is a highly subjective business. Usually, the quality of a loan is a matter of judgment. Bad loans are the result of misjudgments that become apparent only after the fact. "It's not a simple task to understand the full range of intricacies that affect a bank's loan portfolio," said James J. McDermott Jr., senior vice president at Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, a firm that specializes in analyzing bank stocks.

Today, for example, if the war in the Gulf were to halt all oil shipments from the Middle East for an extended period, and if the price of oil were to skyrocket, Continental might look like a very good bank. Its aggressive investments in energy would have helped its shareholders by increasing their profits.

Of course, the issue at Continental was not that simple. Not only did it lend heavily in the energy field, but it also appears that many of the loans were highly speculative. Moreover, the bank appears to have been sloppy in how it documented and managed those loans.

But how was the market to know that until it was too late? Somehow or other, even the regulators and auditors who had access to its books had missed the danger signs.

And if the depositors, like the regulators, had access to the loan portfolio, would they have recognized the problems? Asking depositors to judge the quality of a bank's portfolio effectively asks the depositors to become bankers.

Until recently, no depositor in a U.S. bank had to worry about safety. If a bank got into trouble, the FDIC merged it into a stronger bank that took over all the deposit obligations of the failing one. Depositors, no matter how large, lost no money.

In recent months, however, Mr. Isaac tested a new approach that he called "modified payoffs." Under it, those with deposits of more than \$100,000 in a failing bank "shared" the costs of the rescue with the FDIC. It has been tried in eight cases. The test period is over, and the FDIC will evaluate the program.

Small banks complained that the free-market approach discriminated against them because it would not be applied to the major banks. But Mr. Isaac said the policy also was intended for big banks, adding that only such market discipline would encourage the major banks to manage themselves more prudently.

Of course, when depositors started withdrawing their money from Continental that free-market policy was scrapped and the FDIC and the Federal Reserve System gave blank checks to assure that all the bank's creditors would be fully repaid.

The havoc in the financial markets caused by the run on Continental, and rumors last week of other major banks being in trouble may be an omen of what might be expected if free-market forces were allowed to rule over the banking system.

Perhaps the biggest danger of market discipline, however, is that it might work too well. Banks might become so careful about keeping the confidence of depositors that they would be reluctant to take any risks.

Joblessness Off in U.S. To 7.5%

By Jane Seaberry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The nation's unemployment rate last month plummeted to 7.5 percent from 7.8 percent, marking the first decline in four months to the rate when President Ronald Reagan first took office, the Labor Department reported Friday.

President Reagan, shortly before leaving for the seven-nation economic summit meeting in London next week, said the report was "happy news" and acknowledged that the rate was the same as in January 1981.

"I leave with happy news for the economic summit as far as our own situation is concerned," Mr. Reagan told reporters at the White House. "I'm practicing on you for what I will tell the people at the summit."

Employment soared in May, growing by 890,000 according to the Labor Department household survey. That was the second best post-war employment gain, bested only by the 981,000 growth in jobs from May to June last year, the Labor Department said.

The number of unemployed persons dropped by 330,000 to 8.5 million and most of that improvement was for adult men whose jobless rate dropped from 6.9 to 6.5 percent. The rate for women dropped from 7.0 percent in April to 6.8 percent.

"Men's joblessness has shown greater improvement during the recovery, however, and the May figures mark the first time since early in the recession that their rate has been significantly below that for women," said Janet L. Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

However, she said the dramatic job gain in May may have been overstated for several technical reasons. She said that there was a discrepancy between the numbers of new jobs reported in the survey of households and data collected for a separate report of businesses, which said payroll employment rose by only 230,000 last month.

The true reflection of job gains is somewhere between the two numbers, she said. "I do believe there is very strong employment growth," she told the Joint Economic Committee Thursday. "Perhaps not 890,000, but somewhere between the two surveys" of households and businesses.

Economists Thursday attributed the large surge in new jobs to the tremendous growth in the economy during the first quarter this year when the nation's output grew at an 8.8 percent rate and somewhat slower but still strong growth since then.

Many government and private economists said they expect output to grow at a rate between 4 and 5 percent during the second quarter.

"This is an extraordinary drop in unemployment at this stage of the economic expansion," said Jerry Jasnowski, chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers. "It reflects a solid growth in the second quarter of about 5 percent and the fact that employers had already extended working hours."

The length of the average workweek at factories declined last month by 0.2 hour, but it was still high by historical standards, Miss Norwood said.

British Jobless Rate Up

British adult unemployment, excluding school leavers, rose 17,700 in May, to 3,028,600, seasonally adjusted, the employment department said in a report by Reuters from London. That is 12.7 percent of the work force.

The unadjusted jobless total, which includes school leavers, fell 23,200 in May, to 3,084,500, or 12.9 percent of the work force.

Grumman: A Future From Old Parts

Test Jet Is Entry In Race to Make A New Fighter

By Lindsey Gruson

New York Times Service

BETHPAGE, New York — To try to show its sophistication in designing fighter planes before the Air Force selects a prime contractor for its next combat plane, Grumman Corp. has built two aircraft largely from spare parts.

Like so much else about the planes, called X-29s, their design borrows from the past — all the way back to the Wright brothers. Yet it breaks some barriers that have limited aeronautical architecture.

Indeed, the X-29 is intended to fly and dodge at supersonic speeds and fly farther and faster for a given engine thrust than any current aircraft.

"This is Star Wars in terms of what we're flying today," said Glenn Spacht, the project's deputy director.

The X-29's design is made possible both by a set of computers and by the use of high-strength graphite composites. Stronger than steel but lighter, the graphite composites give the plane the strength to resist aerodynamic forces that would rip other aircraft apart. The computers keep it from crashing.

The design's drawback is that the planes are so skittish that no human pilot can keep them from tumbling out of control. So the pilot flies the computers what he wants to do.

One of the planes will be introduced this summer. When its twin takes off in the autumn, Grumman is hoping that it will get a lift in the competition to build the Air Force's next generation of combat planes, the Advanced Technology Fighter, or ATF.

"It's an internal education and an external demonstration that we're viable competition," Mr. Spacht said. "It's forced our people into a new way of thinking. It blew the cobwebs out of everybody's mind."

Assembled here from begged and borrowed parts, the X-29s are flying, testing grounds for new technologies.

The company hopes that the technologies will perform well enough to persuade the Air Force to select a similar package for the ATF.

Wolfgang Demisch, an aerospace analyst with First Boston Corp., said Grumman's experience in building the X-29 makes the company a contender for the ATF, which is to replace McDonnell Douglas's F-15 and General Dynamics' F-16 as the Air Force's front-line fighter.

The first new fighters will not be produced for another 10 years. But seven of the country's largest aerospace conglomerates have already invested millions in the competition. With first prize worth as much as \$20 billion, the (Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)



A Grumman X-29 experimental fighter, with wings sweeping forward and stabilizers placed near the nose.

GEC of Britain Initiates Talks To Acquire BAE

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — General Electric Co. stepped in Friday as a rival to Thorn EMI PLC in seeking to acquire British Aerospace PLC in what would be one of the biggest takeovers ever in Europe.

Announcing the approach from GEC, BAE said it would consider any proposal that might emerge from its discussions with either party.

Thorn, which surprised the London stock market two weeks ago by announcing it was discussing a merger with BAE, said it would continue those talks.

The stock market welcomed the move by GEC, Europe's third-biggest company. GEC shares shot up 30 pence after the announcement late Friday to close at 182 pence. BAE shares gained 60 pence to close at 390 pence, giving the company a market value of about £780 million (\$1.09 billion).

Thorn shares — which have been weak since it began talks with BAE partly because of talks in the expected to finance any takeover by issuing new shares — closed at 562 pence, up 29 pence.

Investment analysts said GEC appeared to be making the move to protect its commercial interests. John Tysoe of Grieson, Grant & Co. said BAE projects probably account for about £500 million a year in sales for GEC. That business

could dwindle if Thorn gained control of BAE.

But any GEC offer to acquire BAE almost certainly would come under close scrutiny by the British government, which owns 48 percent of BAE. Analysts said the government could well block the move on the ground that the combined company would have a dominant position among suppliers to the defense ministry. Generally, the government has pushed for a greater number of suppliers to foster competition.

Even so, some analysts suggested that the government might bless the marriage on the ground that it would create a powerful force in the international market.

The acquisition almost certainly would make GEC Europe's second-biggest company in terms of market value, surpassing British Petroleum Co. and topped only by the Royal Dutch/Shell Group. The new company would have annual sales approaching the equivalent of \$11 billion.

GEC, which is unrelated to the U.S. company of the same name, makes gas turbines, diesel engines, transformers and switch gear. It also is heavily involved in radar, military radio and other military electronics fields, telecommunications equipment and consumer appliances. In the six months ended last Sept. 30, it had pretax profit of £285 million, down 2 percent from a year before, on sales of £2.22 billion.

GEC is widely regarded as one of Britain's best-managed companies, but its share price has been weak for the past year, reflecting the decline in profit and worry that the company had run out of ideas. GEC has built up about £1.5 billion of cash and short-term securities. Some analysts have contended that the company has been too timid in finding a use for the cash board, either internally or through acquisitions.

The market has been looking for GEC to do something brave for the past two years, one analyst said.

Other analysts said GEC would derive a bigger return from a purchase of BAE than it does at present from its reserves, mostly invested in

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 7)

American Stores Offers \$721 Million for Jewel

The Associated Press

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — American Stores Co. on Friday offered \$721 million for a controlling interest in Jewel Cos., the Chicago-based retail food and drug chain.

A spokesman for Carter Organization Inc., acting as intermediary agent for the offer, said the offer by American Stores did not appear to be a friendly takeover bid. The spokesman requested anonymity.

Telephone calls to Jewel executives in Chicago were not returned. The American Stores tender offer seeks common shares and convertible preferred shares that represent the equivalent of 10.3 million common shares, or about 67 percent of the shares outstanding or issuable. The company is offering \$70 a share for common shares and \$49.91 each for preferred shares.

The share price of Jewel, after rising \$7.375 Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, jumped another \$12.50 to close Friday at \$69.25. The preferred rose \$8.125 to \$49.25.

The offer is contingent on the tendering by Jewel shareholders of a minimum of the equivalent of 7.3 million shares of Jewel common stock, 51 percent of the shares outstanding, by June 28.

American Stores, which operates more than 1,000 food and drug stores in 28 states, said that if the purchase of stock is completed, Jewel will be merged into one of its subsidiaries. Any Jewel stock not purchased under the tender offer would be exchanged for American Stores securities with a market value of about \$70 a share, the statement said.

Jewel, which has about 1,100 food and drug stores, had profit of \$83 million last year on sales of \$5.7 billion.

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Regan Expects Rates In U.S. to Ease Slightly

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Donald T. Regan, the U.S. Treasury secretary, said Friday that he expects U.S. interest rates to fall slightly.

Economic growth in the United States should slow later this year to 4 to 5 percent from the 8.8-percent inflation-adjusted growth in the first quarter, he said, resulting in less demand for credit from consumers and industry.

"Therefore interest rates should come down" over the summer and into the fall, he said on a stop before attending the Western economic summit in London from June 7-9. "I don't think they'll plummet but they'll shave off."

President Ronald Reagan also said interest rates should fall "over the next period of months," although he conceded that there may be another upward move "of a half a point or a point or something" before then.

Speaking to reporters Friday before he left the White House for Europe, Mr. Regan blamed the recent rise in rates to "the lack of confidence of so many in the market as to whether we are determined to hold down inflation."

Dollar Plunges On Fears Over Rates and Banks

NEW YORK — The dollar plunged to its lowest level in weeks Friday on predictions of lower interest rates and concern about the banking system. Gold soared to almost \$400 an ounce Friday before falling back near the close.

Gold rose to a high of \$398.50 an ounce at mid-day on the Commodity Exchange in New York in the second-invested trading day in more than a year. It was topped only by last Friday.

In late New York trading, the dollar was quoted at 2.682 Deutsch marks, down from 2.7295 Thursday. The yen was quoted at 230.10 compared with 231.45 Thursday; the pound was 1.403 1/8; the French franc was 8.2495 compared with 8.38.

Rumors that Salomon Brothers' economist, Henry Kaufman, was predicting the Fed would ease fueled the selling. Mr. Kaufman said the Federal Reserve likely will "return to its monetary policy concerns."

France Backs Off Bill To Shorten Workweek

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French government has backed away from a recent call by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy to establish a 35-hour workweek in business and industry, which he said could help ease growing unemployment.

Pierre Bérégovoy, the minister of social affairs, said in an interview published in Friday's edition of Le Matin, a left-leaning Paris daily, that demands for a 35-hour workweek should be viewed as part of "the long march of humanity toward work freedom."

The prime minister was addressing the issue in "historical perspective," and any reductions in working time should be negotiated "company by company," Mr. Bérégovoy said.

The minister ruled out plans to introduce a 35-hour week through legislation in the National Assembly, where the Socialists have a majority. "Economic growth cannot be decreed," he said.

Mr. Mauroy's aides repeatedly have said that plans for the 35-hour week were in a preliminary phase. French business leaders have called such legislation unacceptable.

The interview with Le Matin was the first public statement by a senior government official on the subject since it was raised by Mr. Mauroy during a political rally near Lille on May 30. Mr. Bérégovoy's comments reflected the consensus view of the government, senior government officials said Friday.

Mr. Mauroy urged national unions to make the 35-hour week their "major demand" in future collective bargaining with management in every sector of French industry. He also suggested that the movement be extended "throughout all of Europe."

Questions and opposition to implementing the proposal surfaced quickly within the government, notably during a meeting of 17 ministers held at Versailles on May 25.

SEC Offers a Plan to Skirt Foreign Secrecy Laws

Measure Would Force Securities Buyers Abroad to Consent to Disclosure

By Nancy L. Ross

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has proposed a new approach to get around foreign bank secrecy laws that impede investigations of fraud cases.

The agency on Thursday suggested a federal "waiver by conduct" law that would require anyone buying securities in the United States through a bank or brokerage abroad to explicitly or implicitly give up the right to prevent disclosure of information to U.S. authorities.

The constant to disclosure would be implied by the execution of a transaction in the United States. The message is clear, said the SEC's enforcement director, John M. Fiedders. People ought to follow our rules if they want to play in our markets. But he acknowledged that the idea has serious policy implications.

The proposal, which the SEC is offering for public comment and recommending that Congress study for possible enactment into law, is aimed at improving oversight of investments from abroad.

While markets have become internationalized, they are still policed under national laws. A number of countries in Europe, the Far East and the Caribbean have secrecy laws that prohibit the identification of customers or the inspection or transfer of business documents on the order of a foreign court.

In addition to Switzerland, whose banks are the largest foreign buyers of U.S. stocks, the privacy havens include the Cayman Islands, the Bahamas, Panama, Austria, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Hong Kong and Liechtenstein.

After a two-and-a-half-year battle, the SEC recently persuaded a Swiss court to order three Swiss banks to turn over information about persons who allegedly made \$3 million in illegal profits by trading stock options of Santa Fe International Corp.

On May 20, Swiss voters reaffirmed the principle of bank secrecy by a 3-to-1 majority. Under the "waiver by conduct"

approach, the SEC would first try to persuade foreign banks and government officials to recognize the concept of implied consent and turn over the data.

If voluntary cooperation were not forthcoming, the law would allow the SEC to get an order from a U.S. court to produce the evidence.

SEC lawyers acknowledge that there are legal precedents for such procedures in a few countries, but say the concept is not now in use in insider-trading cases.

Moreover, there are diplomatic and economic drawbacks. It could be construed as a hostile or arrogant move by the United States, Mr. Fiedders said, as it would put foreign banks in the position of choosing to obey a U.S. disclosure law or their own secrecy law.

The SEC chairman, John S. R. Shad, also pointed out that the proposal could draw substantial business away from U.S. markets to foreign ones, and result in an "enormous increase" in the number of U.S. stocks trading on the London Stock Exchange.

Last year, there were 150 U.S. companies listed on that exchange. But if transactions were executed

CURRENCY RATES

Local interbank rates on June 1, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm EDT.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	S.F.	Y.	Y.
American Express	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44
Bank of America	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44
Bank of Montreal	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44
Bank of Paris	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44
Bank of Tokyo	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44
Bank of West	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44
Bank of Zurich	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44
Bank of London	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44
Bank of New York	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44
Bank of San Francisco	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44

Dollar Values

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	S.F.	Y.	Y.
American Express	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44
Bank of America	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44
Bank of Montreal	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44
Bank of Paris	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44
Bank of Tokyo	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44
Bank of West	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44
Bank of Zurich	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44
Bank of London	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44
Bank of New York	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44
Bank of San Francisco	3.0515	4.344	117.24	36.44	1.6153	5.527	134.01	132.44

INTEREST RATES

June 1

	Dollar	D.M.	Y.	S.F.	Y.	Y.
10% 11% 12% 13% 14% 15% 16% 17% 18% 19% 20%	10% 11% 12% 13% 14% 15% 16% 17% 18% 19% 20%	10% 11% 12% 13% 14% 15% 16% 17% 18% 19% 20%	10% 11% 12% 13% 14% 15% 16% 17% 18% 19% 20%	10% 11% 12% 13% 14% 15% 16% 17% 18% 19% 20%	10% 11% 12% 13% 14% 15% 16% 17% 18% 19% 20%	10% 11% 12% 13% 14% 15% 16% 17% 18% 19% 20%

Key Money Rates

Money Rates					
United States	Close	Prev.	Britain	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	9	9	Bank Base Rate	9	9
Federal Funds	10 1/4	10 1/4	Call Money	9	9
Prime Rate	12 1/4	12 1/4	91-day Treasury Bill	9 1/2	9 1/2
Loan Rate	11.50	11.50	3-month Interbank	10	9 1/4
Paper, 30-177 days	10.30	10.25	France		
Treasury Bills	9.78	9.71	Intervention Rate	11 1/4	11 1/4
Treasury Bills	10.42	10.25			

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus	119.52	119.75	119.25	119.50	+0.25	Indus	119.52	119.75	119.25
Transp	124.45	124.65	124.15	124.35	+0.20	Transp	124.45	124.65	124.15
Comp	432.18	432.50	431.75	432.25	+0.50	Comp	432.18	432.50	431.75

NYSE Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Composite	100.15	100.25	99.95	100.10	+0.15	Composite	100.15	100.25	99.95
Transp	100.15	100.25	99.95	100.10	+0.15	Transp	100.15	100.25	99.95
Finance	100.15	100.25	99.95	100.10	+0.15	Finance	100.15	100.25	99.95

Friday's NYSE Closing									
Vol.	4 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	Vol.	4 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
NYSE	1,281	1,281	1,281	1,281	1,281	NYSE	1,281	1,281	1,281
NYSE	1,281	1,281	1,281	1,281	1,281	NYSE	1,281	1,281	1,281
NYSE	1,281	1,281	1,281	1,281	1,281	NYSE	1,281	1,281	1,281

AMEX Diaries									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
AMEX	100.15	100.25	99.95	100.10	+0.15	AMEX	100.15	100.25	99.95
AMEX	100.15	100.25	99.95	100.10	+0.15	AMEX	100.15	100.25	99.95
AMEX	100.15	100.25	99.95	100.10	+0.15	AMEX	100.15	100.25	99.95

NASDAQ Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
NASDAQ	100.15	100.25	99.95	100.10	+0.15	NASDAQ	100.15	100.25	99.95
NASDAQ	100.15	100.25	99.95	100.10	+0.15	NASDAQ	100.15	100.25	99.95
NASDAQ	100.15	100.25	99.95	100.10	+0.15	NASDAQ	100.15	100.25	99.95

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
AMEX	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	AMEX	1,281	128.1	127.5
AMEX	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	AMEX	1,281	128.1	127.5
AMEX	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	AMEX	1,281	128.1	127.5

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5

Stock Prices in New York Soar

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange leaped higher in active trading Friday for the market's biggest gain in seven weeks, after Henry Kaufman, the noted Salomon Brothers economist, said that the Federal Reserve had eased credit.

The rally following May's slide also was fueled by rumors the Fed might cut the discount rate and reports — downplayed by the State Department — that Iran might be weary of its 44-month war with Iraq.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which added 2.26 points Thursday, surged 19.50 to 1,124.35, the biggest gain since it surged 26.17 on April 12. The Dow rose 17.25 for the week overall.

The average, which fell to a 15-month low Tuesday, plunged 65.90 points for the month of May but held above the 1,100 mark.

Advances led declines by four to one among the 1,987 issues traded.

Volume climbed to 96 million shares from the 81.9 million traded Thursday.

Mr. Kaufman triggered a late burst of buying when he said the Fed had eased credit to deal with problems in the financial system that emerged with the recent bailout of Continental Illinois Bank.

Prices jumped at the outset on rumors the Fed would cut its discount rate prior to the London economic summit next week and a published report that Iran's parliament might debate ending Tehran's lengthy war with Iraq. The State Department downplayed the report.

"The market has a tendency to overdo things on the upside as well as on the downside," said Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman & Co. "But

Japan to Propose Early Trade Talks At West's Summit

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan will ask Western leaders participating in the London summit of industrialized countries next week to agree on an "early date" to open a new round of multinational trade talks, a Foreign Ministry official said Friday.

Kunio Umeda of the ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau said the United States has already agreed with Japan on the necessity of opening such a new round to check the growing tide of protectionism and sustain the global economic recovery.

Members of the European Community "basically agreed" to Japan's proposal but have avoided giving a firm commitment for an early opening. A proposal for trade talks made by Foreign Minister Shigeru Abe at a meeting of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris last month was shelved.

It will be the first time for a Japanese leader to take the initiative on a global matter at the annual summit, Mr. Umeda said.

"The participating countries appreciate Japan's efforts to open up its markets, and there won't be any outright criticism on trade against Japan," he said.

Mr. Nakasone is expected to urge that the new round start in 1986, since provisions for the last round, called the Tokyo Round, will expire by 1987, Mr. Umeda said. Preparations must begin next year if the round is to start in 1986, he said.

If Mr. Nakasone succeeds in getting European countries to agree on an early opening, the Japanese government will then start negotiating with the rest of the 90-member states of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, he said.

In the Tokyo Round, tariffs were reduced on about 27,000 industrial and agricultural products by an average of 33 percent.

Japan plans to propose that the new round include provisions for increasing trade in high technology and services, Mr. Umeda said.

Japan also is scheduled to give high priority to aid to and the foreign debts of developing countries.

"We have to speak out on behalf of the Asian-Pacific nations," Mr. Umeda said.

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5
IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5	127.5	+0.5	IBM	1,281	128.1	127.5

**Tables include the nationwide price
Up to the closing on Wall Street!**

12 Month						Std.		Close	
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low	Quot. Ch'ge

(Continued from Page 8)

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1	100%	1	100%	1	100%
2	100%	2	100%	2	100%
3	100%	3	100%	3	100%
4	100%	4	100%	4	100%
5	100%	5	100%	5	100%
6	100%	6	100%	6	100%
7	100%	7	100%	7	100%
8	100%	8	100%	8	100%
9	100%	9	100%	9	100%
10	100%	10	100%	10	100%
11	100%	11	100%	11	100%
12	100%	12	100%	12	100%
13	100%	13	100%	13	100%
14	100%	14	100%	14	100%
15	100%	15	100%	15	100%
16	100%	16	100%	16	100%
17	100%	17	100%	17	100%
18	100%	18	100%	18	100%
19	100%	19	100%	19	100%
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21	100%	21	100%	21	100%
22	100%	22	100%	22	100%
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25	100%	25	100%	25	100%
26	100%	26	100%	26	100%
27	100%	27	100%	27	100%
28	100%	28	100%	28	100%
29	100%	29	100%	29	100%
30	100%	30	100%	30	100%
31	100%	31	100%	31	100%
32	100%	32	100%	32	100%
33	100%	33	100%	33	100%
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43	100%	43	100%	43	100%
44	100%	44	100%	44	100%
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46	100%	46	100%	46	100%
47	100%	47	100%	47	100%
48	100%	48	100%	48	100%
49	100%	49	100%	49	100%
50	100%	50	100%	50	100%
51	100%	51	100%	51	100%
52	100%	52	100%	52	100%
53	100%	53	100%	53	100%
54	100%	54	100%	54	100%
55	100%	55	100%	55	100%
56	100%	56	100%	56	100%
57	100%	57	100%	57	100%
58	100%	58	100%	58	100%
59	100%	59	100%	59	100%
60	100%	60	100%	60	100%
61	100%	61	100%	61	100%
62	100%	62	100%	62	100%
63	100%	63	100%	63	100%
64	100%	64	100%	64	100%
65	100%	65	100%	65	100%
66	100%	66	100%	66	100%
67	100%	67	100%	67	100%
68	100%	68	100%	68	100%
69	100%	69	100%	69	100%
70	100%	70	100%	70	100%
71	100%	71	100%	71	100%
72	100%	72	100%	72	100%
73	100%	73	100%	73	100%
74	100%	74	100%	74	100%
75	100%	75	100%	75	100%
76	100%	76	100%	76	100%
77	100%	77	100%	77	100%
78	100%	78	100%	78	100%
79	100%	79	100%	79	100%
80	100%	80	100%	80	100%
81	100%	81	100%	81	100%
82	100%	82	100%	82	100%
83	100%	83	100%	83	100%
84	100%	84	100%	84	100%
85	100%	85	100%	85	100%
86	100%	86	100%	86	100%
87	100%	87	100%	87	100%
88	100%	88	100%	88	100%
89	100%	89	100%	89	100%
90	100%	90	100%	90	100%
91	100%	91	100%	91	100%
92	100%	92	100%	92	100%
93	100%	93	100%	93	100%
94	100%	94	100%	94	100%
95	100%	95	100%	95	100%
96	100%	96	100%	96	100%
97	100%	97	100%	97	100%
98	100%	98	100%	98	100%
99	100%	99	100%	99	100%
100	100%	100	100%	100	100%

NASDAQ National Market Prices

June 1

[illegible][illegible]

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currency unless otherwise indicated

Japan		Nippon Kosen		W. Germany		Hochtief	
JAL							
Year	1992	1993	1993	Year	1993	Year	1993
Revenue	794,270	744,470	744,470	Revenue	5,230	Revenue	5,230
Profits	64,200	3,820		Profits	264.5	Profits	264.5
Loss							
T. Trillien, c. ass.				T. Trillien, c. ass.			

Azienda 514-80	10 %	8-17	97.4
Affa 10-88	11 %	8-21	59
Kindom Belokom 5-2004	18 %	7-9	97.15

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Open Next

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97.25	99.45	30-01/11	88/94/93	10%	8-23	08.30
99.40	99.60	Spain 92/94/97		10%	6-13	100
99.65	99.85	Sumi Haavy 5th-84		12%	11-99	900
100.00	100.20	Sweden 93/95/03				

The Associated Press
AP — The press

AMX fighter crashed Friday near Turin, but the pilot ejected safely, the Aeritalia aviation company reported. The plane was designed in collaboration with Brazil.

ACROSS

1 Casino game
5 Information
9 Clergyman
13 Dalmatian
17 Meshed native
19 Organic compound
21 Valley
22 Wild goat
23 Painting on plaster
24 Happy days
26 Compartment
27 Stage dance
28 About three nautical miles
30 Davis or Midler
31 African republic
32 Language of Buddhism
33 Harsh
35 — Jima
37 A memorable bug
38 Best seller by Jean Stein
41 Piston-packing ring
45 Humdinger
46 Marked, as a manuscript

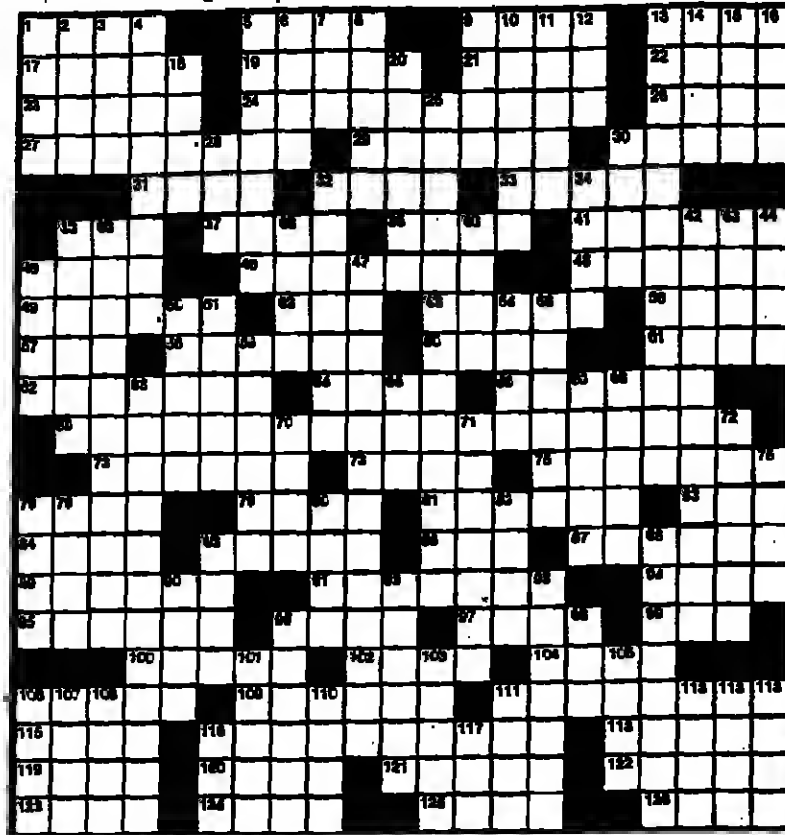
ACROSS

48 New York's geographical hub
49 Least rubicund
52 Heine's sigh
53 Approaches
56 Greek letters
57 Ga. capital
58 Russ
59 Westover's heroine
60 Feet for Pete
61 M.L. vessels
62 Valises
64 Merganser
66 Palindrome
68 Waugh work
73 Too
74 Subsequently
75 One way or another
77 Lily plant
78 "Beowulf" is one
81 Francis from Boston
83 Period
84 Cook book
85 He painted "Christina's World"
86 Bauble

ACROSS

87 Lively wit
88 Soprano
91 Greek vase
94 Epicure
95 Enclosed, as a pool
96 Wings for Amor
97 Like Kareem
98 Abdul-Jabbar
99 Scheldt feeder
100 Absolute
102 Keystone
104 City near Phoenix
106 Arabic dialect
108 Eyeball
111 Pampers
115 Carte before the course
116 December 31
118 Moslemist
119 Window section
120 Snead's needs
121 City in Turkey
122 Motball
123 Lover's quarrel
124 At loose
125 Actor Clunes
126 Desires

Nuptials By Barbara Lunder Gillis



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk

DOWN

1 Exchequer
2 — code
3 Draw off wine
4 " — into the breach"
5 Showy flowers
6 One way not to run
7 U.S. import
8 Conqueror
9 Eager
10 Part of an ensemble

DOWN

11 Pulitzer Prize poet: 1929
12 Annapolis grad
13 Car necessity
14 Incite
15 Thaw
16 Mandrel
18 Waterloo is here
20 Grommet
25 Perennial herb
28 Relative of a dalmatian
30 Cereal

DOWN

32 Exact
34 Psycho
35 — components
36 Nest and clean
38 Lat. phrase
40 Prelude to an invention
42 Some of Nelson's last words
43 Ennate
44 Soviet wire service
45 Oculus mundi
47 Wilder subject
50 Geological time period
51 Blake beast
54 Tel.
55 Release via a deed
59 Actress — Anne Down
63 Pay a compliment
65 Old English letter

DOWN

67 Unanimously
68 Amusing
69 Marchers
70 Issue a sensational
71 Establishes
72 Strays
76 Opponents of the 18th Amendment
77 Heading on a playbill
78 Focan
80 Romance lang.

DOWN

82 Northern constellation
83 "Bird thou never —"
84 Shelley
88 Trend in a specific direction
90 Louis Marie
92 Bradley U. site
93 Annual source of information
94 Curved
96 Permit

DOWN

101 Ruhr city
103 Zoo attraction
105 Congeals
106 Evil spirits
107 Harvest
108 Soprano Mott
110 Excluding
111 Motion picture
112 Blackthorn
113 Daffs and
114 Fyfe and
116 Shoshone
117 "Sleepy" time —

TAKEOFF: The Story of America's First Woman Pilot for a Major Airline
By Bonnie Tiburzi. 299 pp. \$15.95.
Crown, One Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Carole Shifrin

WOMEN seeking careers in aviation haven't had an easy time despite the pioneering achievements of Amelia Earhart, Anne Morrow Lindbergh, Jacqueline Cochran and others. Airline pilots have been drawn primarily from the military ranks, an avenue generally closed to women. Even now, as expanding older airlines and newly created carriers are scrambling to hire pilots, women account for a small percentage of new pilots.

Of the 718,000 pilots licensed in the United States at the start of 1984, 6.1 percent were women. Only 12 percent were licensed to fly for commercial airlines. Slightly more than 900 out of nearly 76,000 pilots licensed to fly airline transport aircraft are women, and it's believed that less than a third actually hold pilot's jobs with airlines. Just 80 of the 34,000-member Air Line Pilots Association are women.

Author Bonnie Tiburzi is one of the few. She became in 1973, at the age of 24, the first woman hired as a pilot for a major U.S. airline, American Airlines. A little earlier the same year, Emily Howell Warner was hired as a pilot by Frontier Airlines, not considered "major" because its annual revenues are less than \$1 billion.

BOOKS

Tiburzi has written a breezy, chatty, personal book about the difficulties — the extra long hours and hard work; the derision, disbelief and distrust she sometimes encountered in others; her own occasional self-doubts and trepidation — and the rewards that came from entering the traditionally male domain of the airline cockpit.

Tiburzi grew up with aviation, and before she was a teen-ager she was familiar with the instrument panels of numerous airplanes. She grew up wanting to be an airline pilot despite the repeated warning that "women don't become airline pilots." By the time she was hired by American — the only woman in a class of 214 from 15,000 applications — she had almost 1,500 hours flying time as a flight instructor and charter company pilot.

Support came from retired pilots and older fliers she thinks knew of early women aviators and the exemplary record of women fliers during World War II, while younger men made her believe she was barging into a male preserve. "The guys had always thought of themselves as special, and my presence somehow made them a little less special," she writes.

Reaction to her presence in the cockpit, first as flight engineer, in the third seat of the three-person Boeing 727 cockpit, and later as copilot, when she had some hands-on responsibility for flying the

aircraft, varied among crew members — most of whom were supportive — and passengers.

"What is that?" one woman asked the captain from the cockpit door, pointing to Tiburzi with "a curiously mixed expression of revulsion and anger on her face." Tiburzi luckily had a supportive colleague; unlike one of Warner's first captains who reportedly told her, "Don't touch a thing in this cockpit!"

She braced herself, unnecessarily it turned out, the first time she flew to an airport where she knew the flight crew lounge knowing she had earned the right to be there but feeling awkward. There was the sign, in big, black letters: "MALE CREW MEMBERS ONLY." But under it, penciled in: "AND BONNIE TOO!"

Tiburzi makes it clear she did not set out to become a pilot because she wanted to break through barriers to her only ambition in life just happened to be there. Surveying her disintegrating first marriage to a fellow airline pilot, she tells us: "It was perplexing and saddening for me to look at the kind of life I had shaped for myself as a liberated woman. I was not a crusading feminist; I had simply picked up the options that were available. I wondered: Is this what it's like to be liberated? Are we supposed to be superwomen?"

"Takeoff!" includes many stories of Tiburzi's quest, and those of other aviators, to take that place in the cockpit: stories about the careful attention paid by inspectors; the problems of creating uniforms; the gossip, false rumors and occasional harassment; the complex personal and working relationships; and about the job of flying.

One is jarred occasionally by so much awareness and by the use of cliché and casual phrases one might have thought — or hoped — was the exclusive purview of the fading male-only cockpit, and there is a sometimes preachy tone when she writes about how wonderful her employer is and how seriously pilots take their work. But overall, Tiburzi has written an entertaining and enlightening story about the venture of an aviator into what once was a totally male world. Women in the sports, legal, judicial, military, construction and other formerly male worlds may find the story somewhat familiar.

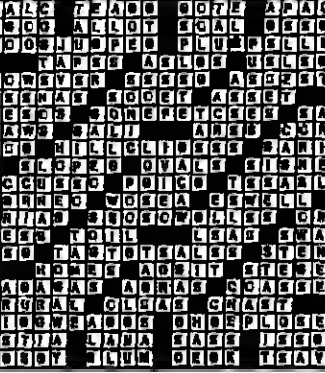
Carole Shifrin, transport editor of Aviation Week and Space Technology magazine, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

DENNIS THE MENACE



MOTHER GOOSE AGAIN? WHAT ARE YA TRYIN' TO DO, PUT ME TO SLEEP?

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

June 1

Toronto

High Low Close Chg

1300 Agri Ind A

2000 Agri Ind B

2000 Agri Ind C

2000 Agri Ind D

2000 Agri Ind E

2000 Agri Ind F

2000 Agri Ind G

2000 Agri Ind H

2000 Agri Ind I

2000 Agri Ind J

2000 Agri Ind K

2000 Agri Ind L

2000 Agri Ind M

2000 Agri Ind N

2000 Agri Ind O

2000 Agri Ind P

2000 Agri Ind Q

2000 Agri Ind R

2000 Agri Ind S

2000 Agri Ind T

2000 Agri Ind U

2000 Agri Ind V

2000 Agri Ind W

2000 Agri Ind X

2000 Agri Ind Y

2000 Agri Ind Z

2000 Agri Ind AA

2000 Agri Ind AB

2000 Agri Ind AC

2000 Agri Ind AD

2000 Agri Ind AE

2000 Agri Ind AF

2000 Agri Ind AG

2000 Agri Ind AH

2000 Agri Ind AI

2000 Agri Ind AJ

2000 Agri Ind AK

2000 Agri Ind AL

2000 Agri Ind AM

2000 Agri Ind AN

2000 Agri Ind AO

2000 Agri Ind AP

2000 Agri Ind AQ

2000 Agri Ind AR

2000 Agri Ind AS

2000 Agri Ind AT

2000 Agri Ind AU

2000 Agri Ind AV

2000 Agri Ind AW

2000 Agri Ind AX

2000 Agri Ind AY

2000 Agri Ind AZ

2000 Agri Ind BA

2000 Agri Ind BB

2000 Agri Ind BC

2000 Agri Ind BD

2000 Agri Ind BE

2000 Agri Ind BF

2000 Agri Ind BG

2000 Agri Ind BH

2000 Agri Ind BI

2000 Agri Ind BJ

2000 Agri Ind BK

2000 Agri Ind BL

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2000 Agri Ind BS

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2000 Agri Ind BU

2000 Agri Ind BV

2000 Agri Ind BW

2000 Agri Ind BX

2000 Agri Ind BY

2000 Agri Ind BZ

2000 Agri Ind CA

2000 Agri Ind CB

2000 Agri Ind CC

2000 Agri Ind CD

2000 Agri Ind CE

2000 Agri Ind CF

2000 Agri Ind CG

2000 Agri Ind CH

2000 Agri Ind CI

2000 Agri Ind CJ

2000 Agri Ind CK

2000 Agri Ind CL

2000 Agri Ind CM

2000 Agri Ind CN

2000 Agri Ind CO

2000 Agri Ind CP

2000 Agri Ind CQ

2000 Agri Ind CR

2000 Agri Ind CS

2000 Agri Ind CT

2000 Agri Ind CU

2000 Agri Ind CV

2000 Agri Ind CW

2000 Agri Ind CX

2000 Agri Ind CY

2000 Agri Ind CZ

2000 Agri Ind DA

2000 Agri Ind DB

2000 Agri Ind DC

2000 Agri Ind DD

2000 Agri Ind DE

2000 Agri Ind DF

2000 Agri Ind DG

2000 Agri Ind DH

2000 Agri Ind DI

2000 Agri Ind DJ

2000 Agri Ind DK

2000 Agri Ind DL

2000 Agri Ind DM

2000 Agri Ind DN

2000 Agri Ind DO

2000 Agri Ind DP

2000 Agri Ind DQ

2000 Agri Ind DR

2000 Agri Ind DS

2000 Agri Ind DT

2000 Agri Ind DU

2000 Agri Ind DV

2000 Agri Ind DW

2000 Agri Ind DX

2000 Agri Ind DY

2000 Agri Ind DZ

2000 Agri Ind EA

2000 Agri Ind EB

2000 Agri Ind EC

2000 Agri Ind ED

2000 Agri Ind EE

2000 Agri Ind EF

2000 Agri Ind EG

2000 Agri Ind EH

2000 Agri Ind EI

2000 Agri Ind EJ

2000 Agri Ind EK

2000 Agri Ind EL

2000 Agri Ind EM

2000 Agri Ind EN

2000 Agri Ind EO

2000 Agri Ind EP

2000 Agri Ind EQ

2000 Agri Ind ER

2000 Agri Ind ES

2000 Agri Ind ET

2000 Agri Ind EU

2000 Agri Ind EV

2000 Agri Ind EW

2000 Agri Ind EX

2000 Agri Ind EY

2000 Agri Ind EZ

2000 Agri Ind FA

2000 Agri Ind FB

2000 Agri Ind FC

2000 Agri Ind FD

2000 Agri Ind FE

2000 Agri Ind FF

2000 Agri Ind FG

2000 Agri Ind FH

2000 Agri Ind FI

2000 Agri Ind FJ

2000 Agri Ind FK

2000 Agri Ind FL

2000 Agri Ind FM

2000 Agri Ind FN

2000 Agri Ind FO

2000 Agri Ind FP

2000 Agri Ind FQ

2000 Agri Ind FR

2000 Agri Ind FS

2000 Agri Ind FT

2000 Agri Ind FU

2000 Agri Ind FV

2000 Agri Ind FW

2000 Agri Ind FX

2000 Agri Ind FY

2000 Agri Ind FZ

2000 Agri Ind GA

2000 Agri Ind GB

2000 Agri Ind GC

2000 Agri Ind GD

2000 Agri Ind GE

2000 Agri Ind GF

2000 Agri Ind GG

2000 Agri Ind GH

2000 Agri Ind GI

2000 Agri Ind GJ

2000 Agri Ind GK

2000 Agri Ind GL

2000 Agri Ind GM

2000 Agri Ind GN

2000 Agri Ind GO

2000 Agri Ind GP

2000 Agri Ind GQ

2000 Agri Ind GR

2000 Agri Ind GS

2000 Agri Ind GT

2000 Agri Ind GU

2000 Agri Ind GV

2000 Agri Ind GW

2000 Agri Ind GX

2000 Agri Ind GY

2000 Agri Ind GZ

2000 Agri Ind HA

2000 Agri Ind HB

